The Merchants' Exchange
Grill Room and Restaurant - -
QUANN BROS., Proprietors,
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The Daily Colonist.

BEST DOUBLE SCREENED
HOUSEHOLD ★ COAL
$6.00 Per Ton Delivered, Weight Guaranteed
HALL, GOEPEL & COMP'Y,
100 Government St. 'Phone 33.

VOL. LXXXIV.---NO 96 VICTORIA B. C SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 30 1900—TWELVE PAGES FORTY-SECOND YEAR

BARGAIN BULLETIN
A LARGE LINE OF
PURSES AND FINE LEATHER GOODS
TO BE SOLD AT A
Very Large Special Discount
To make room for a large consignment of goods which we will have to place in stock in a few days. Here's your opportunity to secure fine Leather Goods at less than cost.
CHALLONER & MITCHELL Jewelers and Opticians 47 Gov't St.

PER REFRIGERATOR CAR
MacLaren's
Imperial and Roquefort Cheese...
All Sizes. Perfectly Fresh.
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
AGENTS.

TAKE TIME...
To read our advertisement. It is not time wasted, as there is always something to interest you and your table will be filled at a very small cost with the finest del'cacies.
EASTERN EGGS (TESTED) ....25c. doz.
CREAMERY BUTTER ..... 25c. lb.
DAIRY BUTTER ....20c. lb.
SNOW FLAKES (the finest breakfast food) ....10c. package.
ENGLISH SAUCE .... 10c. bottle.
Dixi H. Ross & Co.
CASH GROCERS.

..FLANNELS..
A LARGE STOCK OF
Grey and Colored Flannels
AT MILL PRICES.
J. PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.

GENUINE DOUBLE BOILED ENGLISH
LINSEED OIL $1 Per Gal.
WHITE LEAD, $7.45 and $7.80 per 100 lbs.
J. W. MELLOR, - - 76 & 78 FORT ST

Notice
We, the undersigned brick makers, have this day appointed J. RAYMOND, Sole Agent for the sale of our bricks, and to him all orders must be addressed.
ELFORD & SMITH.
(Signed) JENNINGS BROS.
M. HUMBER.
JAMES BAKER.
Victoria, B.C., Aug. 5, 1900.
Office, Corner Government and Pandora Streets.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Victoria Transfer Co.
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. 1883.
Livery & Hack Stables
19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

CALEDONIAN LIQUEUR.
A Blend of Good Old Whiskies, Aged in Sherry Wood.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

AMBERITE
Just arrived, ex Br. ship Glenogil a full consignment of
Curtiss & Harvey's Sporting Amberite and Black Powder
ALSO A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED AMBERITE SMOKELESS SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES, LOADED IN ENGLAND
For prices and particulars, apply to
ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

Better Than The Best
HOUDE'S
Straight Cut Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC.

Lime! Lime! Lime!
Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark.)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

NEW HAY
Just received—Clover and Timothy. Ask for prices on our Dock.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., LTD.
Tel. 413. City Market.

French Cook
Butchers'
Skimming
Ham and Beef
KNIVES
Table and Butcher Steels at
FOX'S, 78 GOVT St

BRAN
Received a large shipment of Bran and Shorts, first-class Potatoes and all kinds of Grain at lowest prices.
E. M. NODEK, 12 Store St.
Next to E. & N. Railway Station.

Removal Notice
Chung Lung & Co., Importers and Dealers in Chinese Merchandise, and Contractors, have removed from Government street to 45 Fisguard street. s11

Mining Shares
TEN LE ROI AT £9. 5s.
These shares have advanced £1 per share during the last week, and we believe they will go to £15 per share.
WATCH NOBLE FIVE AND RAMBLER-CARIBOO.
For quotations call at our office.
White Bear advanced 50 per cent. and American Boy advanced 200 per cent. during the last fortnight.
A. W. MORE & CO.,
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

HOUSES FOR SALE.
James Bay, 8 rooms, ...$2,800
Spring Ridge, 6 rooms, ... 650
Amphion Street, 5 rooms, ... 650
Bellott Street, 6 rooms 1,550
Dallas Road, 8 rooms 4,000
Esquimalt, 6 rooms, ... 800
Green Street, 6 rooms, ... 805
St. James Street, 5 rooms, ... 1,500
Esquimalt Road, small, and 4 lots, ...Open to Offer.
Michigan Street, 6 rooms, ... 900
Oak Bay, 10 rooms, ... 5,000
Building site on Rockland Avenue. The owner is willing to build a residence to meet the requirements of intending purchaser on the easiest terms
A. W. MORE & CO.
86 Government St. Next Bank of Montreal.

Mining Shares.
The market is quiet at present but for use at an early date we strongly recommend the following stocks to investors:—
AMERICAN BOY.
NOBLE FIVE.
RAMBLER-CARIBOO.
IRON MASK.
J. F. FOULKES & CO., 35 FORT ST
Telephone 697.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Four of the Furnaces For Cape Breton to Be Ready in November.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—The first of four blast furnaces under construction by the Dominion Iron & Coal Co. at Cape Breton will be finished early in November.

MARCHAND'S FUNERAL.

One of the Most Imposing Ceremonies Ever Seen in Quebec.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—The funeral of Premier Marchand this morning was one of the most imposing and impressive ceremonies ever witnessed in Quebec. The pall-bearers were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Henri Joly, Ex-Premier Flynn, Messrs. Tarte, Parent, Louis Molleur, and D. Cane.

Bitterly Personal

Angry Words Hurled by Both Sides in British Political Campaign.

Numerous Attacks Made on Joseph Chamberlain Who Answers Sharply.

In Ireland the Fight Is Interesting and as Usual Warm.

London, Sept. 29.—Judging from appearances, the British press is preparing the way for the announcement that Lord Salisbury has failed to agree to the proposals contained in the German note. The papers which at first angrily declared that the statement made to the Associated Press was inaccurate are now silent or taking the view that, after all, it is doubtful if it would be advisable for Great Britain to become a party to such a stringent measure. As a matter of fact, the statement regarding Lord Salisbury's determination created so much excitement and brought such severe comment from Berlin that it may result in Great Britain's formal reply not being delivered, and may induce Germany to agree to a compromise arrangement. The long delay in Great Britain's formal reply reaching Berlin increases the likelihood of this happening. It is pointed out that it certainly would suit Lord Salisbury, as he has no inclination to incur German animosity if it can be avoided.

Meanwhile the attitude of the powers towards China remains in the same chaotic state. The Conservative party would, so far as Great Britain is concerned, gladly see this policy of delay extend over the next two weeks, so that no more handles could be afforded the Liberals in their vigorous attacks upon the government.

In reply to a public statement by the Hon. Philip Stanhope, Liberal, president of the National Reform Union, regarding the Hawksley documents, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain telegraphs to the latter, telling him he would not be "blackmailed by Stanhope or anyone else," adding: "There is no correspondence, and never has been, to prove complicity in the raid, which I did the utmost to stop."

Mr. Stanhope replied: "I will not stop to qualify the vulgarity of your language, but I am prepared to substantiate in the courts every statement I made concerning you."

Mr. Chamberlain, however, is not expected to take the matter into the courts. But he hit back hard with a personal bitterness quite foreign to the traditions of the usually sedate cabinet minister.

The latest feature of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches consists in his holding up Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, Liberal, who represented Caithnesshire, and who was formerly consul-general of the South African Republic in London, and Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth, to ignominy as traitors, till the audience shouted, referring to Clark, "Shoot him."

Sir William Henry Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal statesman, who came out of retirement and has astonished the country by the virility of his speech, scored a point by dubbing Mr. Chamberlain a "Little African," on the ground that, as he claimed, Mr. Chamberlain would sacrifice everything for his South African policy, and added:

"Mr. Chamberlain, considering himself to be a Captain Cooke and a General Wolfe rolled into one, believes he discovered Australia and stormed Quebec."

Thus attacked on all sides, the central figure of the campaign, Mr. Chamberlain, would have excitement enough if the opposition to him were confined to the opponents of the government. That this is not the case is quite evident from the ill-concealed delight with which some of Mr. Chamberlain's supposed supporters hail the bitterest attacks on the Colonial Secretary.

In Ireland the election is interesting. A verbal fight is in progress between Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Timothy Healy. Mr. O'Brien is backed by the United Irish League, Mr. John Dillon and others; while Mr. Healy has Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan and several other prominent men arguing in his behalf. The result is that a large number of the constituencies will be contested by nominees of both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy, who apparently profess the same political principles. This may give the Conservatives an opportunity to capture a few seats. Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the United Irish party, to which both Messrs. O'Brien and Healy belong, has quite failed to restore harmony. Mr. J. L. Carew, who has represented the College Green division of Dublin, is not only opposed by Conservatives, but a candidate is put forward by a number of his constituents who were opposed to him because he attended the Queen's garden party. The Conservative party in Dublin is also torn by internal dissensions over the refusal of Mr. Horace Curzon Plunkett, who represented the Southern division of Dublin county, and who is vice-president of the department of agriculture and other technical industries, to debar home rulers from positions in the department of agriculture, and by the support which Mr. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, has given his action. A curious feature of this dissension, which is the most bitter the Conservatives have had in years, is that the Guinness millionaires, Lord Iveagh and Lord Ardilaun, are taking opposing views and assisting them with their wealth and influence.

Andrew Usher & Co.'s
Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.
Olympia Beer
The Best Imported Lager.
Victoria Agent:
W. A. WARD,
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

PASSED WINNIPEG.

Invalided Soldiers on the Way West—Beach and Greaves Among Them.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—Six invalided soldiers passed here this morning and were accorded a hearty welcome. The men are: Sergt. McLeod, formerly of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Winnipeg; Pte. Harry Cowan, Portage la Prairie; Sergt. Larry Johnstone, Brandon; Pte. Greaves, of Vancouver; Pte. Groate, C. M. R., Edmonton, and Pte. Beach, of Victoria, B.C. All but McLeod and Cowan proceeded west.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Civil Service Examinations to Be Held in Victoria in November.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Nursery stock will be admitted into Canada between October 15 and December 15, and treated at one point in British Columbia.

Civil service examinations will be held in Victoria and Vancouver on Tuesday, November 13.

Private Pike, First Mounted Rifles, has been drummed out for theft.

The Klondike Mines railway has been given a right-of-way over Dominion lands.

Commissioner Ogilvie is authorized to administer oaths of office to Yukon officials.

No Settlement Is Yet Reached

Coal Mine Operators and Men Have Not Come to An Agreement.

But Are Engaged in Common-Sense Discussion of Difference.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29.—Late developments to-night show that the efforts to bring about a hurried settlement of the big coal miners' strike are still in a chaotic condition. While there is every surface evidence of honest intention on the part of the mine owners and operators to grant the more important demands of the mine workers, the difficulties in detail in reaching the basis of a settlement grow more confusing. A conference was held to-night at Wilkesbarre of the mining railway superintendents and big individual mine operators, and the mine foremen were called in to take part in the discussion.

The foremen were questioned relative to the charge for powder, dockage, etc., indicating that the owners were endeavoring to reach a common ground where justice would be found for each side. So far as can be learned, no definite conclusion was reached. The general opinion among those in a position to comprehend the differences is that the settlement of the strike is yet remote. All interests involved, however, seem to be willing to reach an early settlement, and it is understood concessions will be readily accorded by both sides in the controversy.

The strike leaders are cautious in their movements, but so far as can be learned have not taken the ground that trickery was being played, a cautionary notice on which point they had sent to all the strikers. It has now apparently settled itself down to a common-sense discussion of the differences. The entire region was tranquil to-day, and General Gobin, in command of three regiments of state troops in Schuylkill county, concluded that the soldiers were only idling away their time, and he informed the sheriff he would send one of the regiments home on Monday.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 29.—The operators will make an attempt to start up a number of collieries between here and Mount Carmel next Monday. There was no disturbance anywhere in this section of the district to-day.

BOURASSA ON THE WAR PATH

Government Forced to Disavow Him—Nominations in the East.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Mr. Bourassa is causing much trouble to the government. He has sent a letter to the French-Canadian Liberal candidates, asking them to support him in his anti-Imperial crusade. The government had to interfere by warning its Quebec supporters not to pay any attention to him.

Premier Laurier speaks at Toronto on October 6.

Rat Portage, Sept. 29.—The Liberals of West Algoma met in convention here this morning and chose A. E. Dyment, M.P., as their candidate for the Commons. From present indications there will be no Liberal opposition to Mr. Dyment's nomination in the eastern part of the riding.

Shawville, Sept. 29.—The Conservative convention at Shawville for the county of Pontiac, Que., unanimously chose G. H. Brabazon, of Portage du Fort, as the standard bearer of the Conservative party.

LORD STRATHCONA

Sails From Liverpool on the Etruria For Canada.

London, Sept. 29.—Lord Strathcona sailed for Canada to-day on the Etruria from Liverpool.

To Waive Conditions

Report That Germany Is Ready to Modify Demands of Note.

Ching Has Sent Empress Memorial of Request for Her Return.

Berlin Hopes Waldersee Will Offer Reward for Tuan's Capture.

London, Sept. 29.—A special despatch from Berlin to a news agency here says: "It is reported in official circles that Germany is ready to waive the condition that the punishment of the guilty Chinese functionaries should precede negotiations for a settlement. It is recognized that satisfaction of Germany's vengeance is a special condition which should not be imposed upon the other powers."

Pekin, Sept. 24, via Taku, Sept. 27.—Prince Ching has addressed notes to the ministers, asknowledging their letters suggesting that the court return to Pekin. He announces that he has despatched a memorial covering the subject to the Dowager Empress.

It is practically determined that Count von Waldersee shall occupy one of the imperial palaces in the Forbidden City when he arrives, and a large portion of the Germany army will be quartered there. There is a complete reversal of the former policy to protect the Forbidden City. The Americans disapprove of this, but will not enter a protest. General preparations for a winter encampment were resumed on the 10th. The Bengal Lancers have arrived.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 29.—The Russians are now at Lu Tai, and there is no prospect of an advance upon Tong Shang, as it is said they fear the Chinese will wreck the mines and railway plant. It is reported that German and Russian warships and transports have left Taku to attack Shang Kai Kwan. Many French troops are arriving.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—The Chinese situation, Germany's proposal and the United States' answer monopolized public attention this week. The press, both semi-official and independent, continues to severely blame President McKinley for his refusal to agree with the proposition of Germany. The Cologne Gazette, which since the outbreak of the Chinese troubles has been the favorite mouthpiece daily of the foreign office, this week combatted the view that Germany had been trying to embark the other powers on dangerous seas, or attempting to obtain the lead in Chinese negotiations. The Lokal Anzeiger to-day argues that the United States knows, through Minister Conger, that the Chinese government has been the real culprit. "Hence," it adds, "it is ridiculous to expect this same government to punish itself, as the United States pretends to believe in its reply to Germany.

The confirmation of the report that Prince Tuan is now appointed to a post where his influence for evil is greater is regarded here by government and press as unmistakable evidence that the Chinese government do not want peace. The papers express the hope that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee will issue a decree offering a large reward for Prince Tuan, dead or alive, as the only means of impressing upon the Chinese mind the fact that the powers are in earnest. The strong evidence that Russia has seized the opportunity to formally annex part of Manchuria, and the statement of the correspondent of the Berlin Tagblatte in Urga, Mongolia, that Russia already treats Mongolia as her own, are treated here with indifference. This is the only line with the formal declaration which officials made to a representative of the Associated Press months ago that Germany in no way objected to the Russians obtaining control of Northern China, as German interests would thereby be untouched.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Important news came from China at the end of the day which in itself tends to advance materially the efforts for a final settlement. China has accepted the suggestions of the United States contained in the answer to the German proposition, and has begun voluntarily the punishment of the reactionary Chinese leaders who were responsible for the Pekin outrages. The decree is felt to be of the utmost importance as indicating a complete change of heart on the part of the reigning dynasty. It means that the reactionary influences which have been dominant in Pekin throughout the uprising and have even continued to late days, have suffered a complete overthrow, and that the most conspicuous figures are degraded and on trial. It is believed here that if this action is genuine it will be hard for any of the powers to find a reasonable pretext for longer refusing to heed the appeal of the Chinese government for the opening of negotiations looking to a settlement.

The importance of the action is shown by the determination to try Prince Tuan before the imperial state court. This is the supreme judicial tribunal of China, and is the only one having jurisdiction over the members of the imperial family.

It is presided over by Prince Li, with the well known Prince Ching as first vice-president. Prince Li is the first of the eight princely families of China, and is regarded as friendly to the progressive element. The attitude of Prince Ching has been notable throughout the trouble as friendly to foreign interests. There are five other members of the court, all of them high personages. They occupy a building at Pekin and are in regular session for the trial of cases affecting members of the nobility and the highest personages. Chinese officials here say that the reference of the case to this high court is of itself the fullest assurance of the gravity which the throne regards the matter. It is noted also that even before the trial, Prince Tuan is stripped of his salary and official servants. Being a man of large and independent means, the loss of salary would not amount to much, the servants is a special means of humili-

(Continued on Second Page.)

CENTRAL HOSPITAL BRONCHIAL CURE
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

For coughs and all diseases of the throat and lungs this preparation is in big demand throughout the British Empire. For sale by

GEO. MORISON & CO., CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS

SOLE AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA. 55 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Returned by Acclamation

Hundred and Sixty-Seven Members Elected Without Any Contest.

Results in British Elections Show Conservatives Leading So Far.

London, Sept. 29.—One hundred and sixty-seven constituencies, returning one-fourth of the membership of the House of Commons, made their nomination to-day. Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon 58 members had been elected unopposed, comprising 43 Conservatives, 8 Unionists, 5 Liberals and 2 Nationalists. Among the interesting personalities on the government side returned to-day without opposition were Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, West Birmingham; Mr. G. Wyndham, the parliamentary secretary for the war office, Dover; Mr. Chas. T. Ritchie, the president of the board of trade, Croydon; Sir John C. O. Colomb, Great Yarmouth; Mr. Jesse Collings, under secretary for the home department, Bordesley division of Birmingham; Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Wigan; Mr. Jos. P. Williams, the financial secretary of the war office, South Birmingham; Col. Sir Chas. E. H. Vincent, the founder of the United Empire Trade League, Central Sheffield; Mr. John Henniker Heaton, Canterbury; Mr. Chas. Bailby Stuart Wortley, formerly secretary of state for the home department, Hallam division of Sheffield, and Sir Edward Albert Sassoon, Hythe.

The five Liberals returned unopposed include Mr. Wm. Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, Carlisle, and Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, former under secretary of state for the home department, and secretary of India, East Wolverhampton.

An interesting feature of the elections is the intervention of the colonies, for the first time in the elections of the Motherland. A despatch from Hobart, Tasmania, this morning, announces the adoption of a resolution by the Tasmanian assembly, proposing a joint Australian cablegram of congratulations to Mr. Chamberlain on the British successes in South Africa, and hoping the electors of Great Britain will emphatically insist on the fruits of victory being effectually secured.

PEACE!

Stated It Will Be Proclaimed in South Africa Next Month.

London, Sept. 30.—A special despatch from Capetown says that United States Consul-General Stowe, who goes to the United States shortly on leave of absence, has expressed the opinion that peace will be proclaimed on October 10, the anniversary of the commencement of hostilities in South Africa.

CAMPANIA OVERDUE.

She Should Have Reached New York on Friday.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Cunarder Campania, Capt. Walker, which was due here Friday night from Liverpool, had not been sighted at 1 this morning. She was then 24 hours overdue. The Campania left Queenstown last Sunday and, to equal her best time, of 5 days 9 hours and 6 minutes, was due at the lightship at 5:21 p.m. Friday. Her delay is no doubt due to the heavy gales which incoming vessels have reported on the Atlantic for the past week, and this is not sufficient to cause uneasiness for vessels like the Campania. There is a possibility that her delay is due to a partial derangement of her machinery.

SHAUGHNESSY AT ROSSLAND.

C. P. R. President and Party Lunched There To-Day.

Rossland, Sept. 29.—President T. G. Shaughnessy and party arrived to-day by special train, and went to the War Eagle hotel, where they lunched as the guests of Messrs. Blackstock and Gooderham. At 3 o'clock they left for the Boundary country, and to-morrow will go to the Coast, making a quick trip. Mr. Shaughnessy is a firm believer in Rossland and its resources, and speaks admiringly of the progress made on all sides since he was last here. He said:

"From my personal observations and from the reports of business which come to me daily from every division in British Columbia, I am thoroughly convinced that the province has a splendid future before it. On this trip I was struck with the improvements to be seen on every hand, which have progressed rapidly since I visited the city last—about a year ago. The C. P. R. is keeping up with the times, too, and our yard improvements and station will soon be well under way."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

A Little Unpleasantness Over a Newspaper Article.

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—An unpleasantness occurred during the Christian Endeavor meeting last night. A certain minister in the audience handed a paper to the secretary to give to Dr. Temple. On opening the newspaper Dr. Temple found an article marked, which was headed "The Crime of Clerical Fools." On top of the paper was marked, "From one who heard you Thursday night." Dr. Temple used strong language in speaking of the matter. He said his unknown critic was cowardly and underhanded. Devotional exercises took up much of the time of yesterday's meeting. Dr. Temple gave an address on "Patriotic Christianity," and also answered a great number of questions from the question board.

To-day a junior rally was held in St. Andrew's church, and this evening the local union gave a social reception to the visitors. There has been great enthusiasm throughout the convention.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price, 25 cents.

To Waive Conditions

(Continued from First Page.)

ation. The names of the four princes who have been degraded are not known here. The action of the Chinese government in overthrowing the re-actionaries is likely to give the most intense gratification to the friendly viceroys of the South of China and to the ministers here in London and in Europe, who have so strenuously resisted the Boxer movement. It may be specially noted that only to-day Minister Wu received information that these viceroys, including Li Hung Chang, had memorialized the throne to punish the very element which has now been overcome.

EXPECT WAR DECLARED.

Chinese Officials Think That Germany and Britain Will Resume Hostilities.

Shanghai, Sept. 29.—According to private advices received here from Nankin, the southern viceroys expect Great Britain and Germany to declare war on China, as there is no likelihood of China surrendering the authors of the anti-foreign uprising for punishment. Should such an attack be made, the Yang Tse viceroys must make a show against the country's enemies, though they are well aware that the situation is hopeless, and are anxious not to sacrifice life unnecessarily. Meanwhile forces and provisions are being sent to Tai Yuan Fu, capital of the province of Shan Si. The position of the viceroys is grave.

Emperor Kwang Su has issued an edict thanking Emperor Nicholas for his decision to withdraw the Russian troops from Pekin, and also announcing his own willingness to perform a memorial ceremony over the grave of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German minister to China.

It is announced from a Chinese official source that the imperial court has ordered that the palace at Singaen Fu, capital of the province of Shan Si, be immediately prepared for its reception.

Paris, Sept. 29.—A despatch received here from Taku says a French column from Pekin has occupied Loukou Chiao and Chan Sin Tien, thus obtaining coal stores.

New York, Sept. 29.—A despatch to the Herald from Shanghai says it is learned from reliable Chinese sources that the friendly southern viceroys, Liu Kun Yi, Chang Chi Tung, and Yuan Shi Kai, have impeached Prince Tuan, Gen. Kuang Yi, and Gen. Tung Tuh Siang, in a memorial to the throne.

HOWARD WILL HANG.

Found Guilty of Goebel Murder and New Trial Refused.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 29.—The motion for a new trial for Joe Howard, charged as a principal in the Goebel murder, was overruled this afternoon, and Howard was sentenced to be hanged on December 7.

The reason physicians always recommend Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is because they know of its absolute purity.

FROM VANCOUVER.

The Hamilton Atlin Mining Claims—Another Halibut Fishing Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—On Friday Mr. Featherstone, Lord Earnest Hamilton's mine manager, passed through Vancouver on his way to England. He said in effect that Lord Hamilton has stopped operations on his copper claims in Atlin, not because they were not rich, but because of the unfortunate dispute as to title. The small 5-stamp mill being run all summer, for testing purposes, enabled them to prove that there was an abundance of high class ore. Mr. Featherstone said that besides the purchase price of the mines Lord Hamilton had spent $75,000 in developing them, but the great difficulty they had to contend with was the delay and neglect of the predecessors of the present government in making the title of the properties clear. Another reason for shutting down is the high railway freight charges. Mr. Featherstone will advise his principals to devote their attention to hydraulic propositions at Atlin, and stop development on the quartz claims, until the title is assured and railway charges reduced. Mr. Featherstone said he had completed a large deal for the majority of the claims on McKee creek and he believed that Atlin would be one of the richest camps in the world. Mr. Featherstone reports strikes on Taku Arm, Graham creek and Silver Salmon river, and says the Low Creek Co., Messrs. Dunn and Skinner, of Vancouver, have taken $100,000 out of their claims this year already. Mr. Featherstone expressed surprise that Vancouver people should refuse to bonus a line of steamers to Skagway and thus allow Seattle to corrall all the Northern business.

The Boston Deep Sea Fishing Company, who are engaged in fishing along the Northern British Columbia halibut banks, continue to make big hauls. The steamer New England, of this company, arrived on Friday night with 65,000 pounds of fish, and reports that the halibut are very plentiful this year. Another company, of which Mr. Baker, of Boston, and Mr. Moody, of Vancouver, are chiefly interested will, it is said, embark in the halibut business from this port, and will shortly place a steamer in commission.

CLOSED DOWN.

Sunset Hydraulic Claim in Atlin District Will Not Work This Season.

The White Horse Tribune of September 15 says that the Sunset Hydraulic Mining Company in the Atlin district have closed down for the season, upon orders received from the gold commissioner, issued on account of the complaints from numerous claim-owners that tailings from the monitors were interfering with their washings. The balance of this season will be allowed the creek claimants to work out their 100-foot claims, and the hydraulic companies will have an open field next year.

A very rich old channel has been struck on the bench of Pine creek 40 feet above the present bed, and numerous drifts are being run to strike the same. The strike was first made on No. 12 below discovery. The wash is heavy and full of black granite, and much different from the Pine creek wash. Old miners think a new lead has been discovered entering Pine creek from Spruce, and that very rich pay will be found.

The Willow Creek Hydraulic Company has also closed down for the season.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy. *

"Think of Ease But Work On."

If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of ease." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

The Cowichan Annual Fair

A Very Creditable Showing Made in the Various Departments.

Exhibits Exceptionally Good—Praise for the Bottled Fruit and Dairy Products.

The Cowichan agricultural, horticultural and poultry show, although not quite up to previous years in quantity, was fully equal if not ahead of any of its predecessors in quality.

The weather, although a little threatening, was pleasant until the conclusion of the show, when it began to sprinkle rain.

On the whole, the show in all its departments might be considered a success. Everything passed off pleasantly and without the slightest hitch, and great credit is due to the committee of management.

The Fifth Regiment band was in attendance and discoursed sweet music throughout the day.

The samples of fruits displayed on the tables were not only "immense," but very tempting.

The jams and bottled fruits were of good quality, and Mr. Price, manager for Okell & Morris, who was the judge in this department, stated that the jams were equal to anything ever exhibited in the province.

The ladies' department was not behind, but is said to have surpassed in some things any of the association's previous exhibitions.

The grains and seeds may be said to be fairly up to the average, both in quality and quantity, and in fact some of the samples of oats shown would be hard to beat.

A sample of grasses, beautifully arranged in a glass case, exhibited by Mr. Chas. Bazett, agent for Messrs. Sutton & Sons, England, from an educational standpoint, was very unique, and worthy of special mention.

The vegetables displayed on the tables were simply enormous and a noticeable feature in this department also was that a large proportion of the first and second prizes were alotted to the product of Sutton & Son's seeds.

Owing to the presence of the cut worm during the growing season, the exhibits in roots and vegetables were considerably curtailed, and, while the exhibition was on the whole a success, the presence of this pest did much to lessen the volume of the exhibits in many of these lines.

The horses and cattle were good, although perhaps not quite so plentiful, as the district has never made much pretensions in this department until recently, but from present appearances cattle raising and dairying may be looked forward to as one of the coming features of the district.

The judges for the various departments were:

Cattle—Mr. Cathard.

Bread—Mrs. Stewart, Nanaimo.

Vegetables and fruit—Mr. Campbell, Mount Tolmie, Mr. Pannell, Nanaimo.

Jams and preserves—Mr. Price, of Okell & Morris, Victoria.

Sports—Messrs. Gidley and Bell.

Sheep—Major Mutter and Mr. Macpherson.

PERSONAL.

J. M. Young, Toronto, is stopping at the Victoria.

M. R. Healy, of Dawson, is a guest at the Driard.

W. B. Anderson, of the Cumberland News, Cumberland, B. C., is in town.

J. H. Corbett and wife, Seattle, are guests at the Victoria.

J. Wheatly, of Montreal, is among the recent arrivals at the Driard.

G. A. Guthrie, of Seattle, is in the city. He is stopping at the Victoria hotel.

Charles Todd Indian agent for Northern British Columbia, is in the city.

S. Maclure was a passenger on the Islander from the Mainland yesterday evening.

John Parker, Nanaimo, was among those who registered at the Victoria hotel yesterday evening.

Major Munro having returned from leave of absence, resumes command of No. 1 company, Fifth Regiment.

E. G. Adams, wife and daughter, of Port Townsend, are registered at the Victoria hotel.

Clarence W. D. Knight, of Washington D. C., is in the city, registered at the Driard.

G. W. Smallpiece and F. William Smallpiece, of Guildford, England, are registered at the Driard.

D. R. Ker and G. M. Leishman returned from Vancouver yesterday.

C. A. Holland, manager of the British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, who has left for South Africa, expects to be absent at least four months. E. B. Morgan, manager of the Vancouver branch, will discharge the duties of general manager during Mr. Holland's absence. This will necessitate Mr. Morgan's being in Victoria for a considerable portion of this time. He is in every way worthy the position, the duties of which he can worthily discharge.

Ask for Martell's Three Star. *

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Owing to the shortage in the Japan tea crop prices will be higher this fall.

Two more deaths from bubonic plague have been reported at Glasgow. One victim was a child born of a woman suffering from the disease.

George Irwin, an aged farmer, who lived on Putnam road, about four miles west of Ingersoll, Ont., dropped dead while leaning over the counter of the Imperial Bank yesterday afternoon.

The Norwegian steamer Calanda, 865 tons, and Japanese steamer Ise Maru, are reported to have been in collision off Iwo Shima, Japan. The Calanda was sunk, and 45 of the passengers and crew were drowned. The Ise Maru put in at Iwo Shima.

The plant of the Albion Lumber Co., situated at Albion, California, has been destroyed by fire, together with 400,000 feet of lumber and 1,000 cords of tan bark. The dry kiln, store, hotel and several dwellings belonging to the company were also consumed. The loss is $150,000.

THE

Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of : : :

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS,

CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

32 & 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

Telephone 59. P. O. Box 613.

A YOUTH WANTED.

Apply CROFT & COMPANY, Commercial Agents, next Boomerang Hotel, Bastion Square.

TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealer in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

LOCAL NEWS.

One Year Ago.—Just one year ago yesterday evening Mrs. Bings met her death in a horribly cruel manner on the Indian reserve. The guilty one was never apprehended, though the police have a strong suspicion that a man who died shortly afterwards in the provincial jail was responsible for her death.

Street Improvements.—The last of the permanent sidewalks to be laid by the city this year was completed yesterday evening, when Contractor John Bell finished his work on Broad street. In a few days the tramway company will be running cars through on the new tracks up Yates street to Douglas, doing away with the inconvenience now experienced by car patrons.

Building Society.—The eighty-second drawing of the Victoria Building Society was held last evening, the following members acting as a drawing committee: Messrs. J. E. Phillips, Jas. Pottinger and Wm. Marchant. The first drawing resulted as follows: No. 172 A and B, Robt. Dunn; No. 172 C, Clark McLachlan; No. 172 D, J. Dee Graham. The second drawing resulted as follows: No. 93 A and B, A. St. G. Flint; No. 93 C and D, withdrawn. A third drawing resulted as follows: No. 41 A and B, drawn in first series; No. 41 C, Annie Dowdall, Wellington; No. 41 D, Mrs. Sophia Rudlin. A fourth drawing resulted as follows: No. 66 A and C, withdrawn; No. 66 B, estate of C. Hayward, jr.; No. 66 D, Mrs. S. A. Robertson.

A Serious Charge.—Dominico Marcovitch is confined in the city lock-up on a charge which, very happily, seldom appears on the record book at the police station—that of assaulting a little girl but 5 years of age. The child attends the Central school, and on Friday, while coming home for lunch at the noon hour, was accosted by Marcovitch, who, offered her candy, enticed her into a vacant building. The brute treated the child roughly and sent her home with a caution not to tell her parents of what had occurred. Going home, the little girl at once told her mother of the circumstances, and the latter placed the matter in the hands of Chief Langley. Detective Palmer being detailed on the case, placed Marcovitch and another man under arrest on suspicion. In order that the child might be given a fair opportunity to identify the man, a number of firemen were called into the police court yard yesterday afternoon and ranged alongside the two men under arrest. The little girl at once pointed out Marcovitch as the man who had assaulted her. He will be given a hearing on Monday.

Notice

Having again taken over the LIVERY STABLES at 109 JOHNSON STREET, we will be pleased to meet our old friends. We have just imported a carload of Saddle and Work Horses. We will keep horses of all kinds For Sale or Exchange. We are also prepared to Board Horses by the day, week or month. Give us a call.

Jones & McNeill

ROYAL FLORAL NURSERY, 207 FORT ST.

BULBS.

Roman Hyacinths, Narcissus (Paper White), Freesias, (Lilium Harrisii) DUTCH READY IN A FEW DAYS.

WM. DODDS.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships Walla Walla, Umatilla and Queen, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave Victoria B. C., 8 p.m., Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 11 a.m., Oct. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

COTTAGE CITY—Oct. 12, 27, Nov. 11, 26, Dec. 11.

CITY OF TOPEKA—Oct. 2, 17, Nov. 1, 16, Dec. 1.

AL-KI—Oct. 7, 22, Nov. 6, 21, Dec. 6.

And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City, (only) will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a.m., Oct. 13, 28, Nov. 12, 27, Dec. 12.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates, and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria.

TICKET OFFICE—618 First Avenue, Seattle, E. W. Meise, Ticket Agent.

H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts. S. F.

NOTICE.

TO DEALERS IN COAL AND WOOD.

SEPARATE Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, 10th October, for supplying 100 tons or more (2,240 pounds per ton) of the best hard lump coal for steam furnace, screened sack coal and washed nut coal, to be inspected and approved of, and 100 cords or more of good quality split fir cordwood. The coal and wood to be delivered and stored in the Boiler-room of the Parliament Buildings, James Bay, at the Law Courts, Bastion Square, or at Government House, as may be directed. The person tendering must state the price per ton for coal and the name of the mine, and per cord for wood, and the contractor will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 28th September, 1900.

BULBS! BULBS! BULBS!

5,000 EASTER LILIES.

5x7 inches, 5 cents each, 50 cents per doz. 7x9 inches, 10 cents each, $1.00 per doz. 9x10 inches, 15 cents each, $1.50 per doz. 10x12 inches, 25 cents each, $2.50 per doz. FREESIAS, 2 doz. for 25 cents.

INVERTAVISH NURSERY,
EDW. ALEX. WALLACE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I have seized and will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION under Writs of Execution the goods and chattels of Chu Chong & Co., corner of Government and Cormorant Sts., on Tuesday, the 2nd day of October at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, consisting of China and other Crockery and Fancy Goods of all kinds; Chinese Groceries and Drugs. Goods to be seen on the premises, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms Cash.

J. E. McMILLAN
Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good, smart, active boy about 12 years old. P. C. MacGregor & Co., MacGregor Block. s30

WANTED—A young lady to learn the hair business. Apply Mrs. Kosche, 55 Douglas street. s30

BOY WANTED to learn lithographic engraving. Apply, with specimens of drawing, at the Colonist Litho. Dept.

WANTED—A partner, prepared to invest in an old established business. Books open to inspection. Apply first by letter to A. B., this office. s29

WANTED—For merchant's office, a boy not less than 17; must write a good hand and have good general education. Apply in own handwriting to "Merchant," Colonist office. s27

WANTED—A young man to attend to a small dairy business; good experience. Address J. W., Colonist. s27

WANTED—Information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Alex. Newhouse, formerly of Cobble Hill. Address E. H. St. L., this office. s16

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street. m29

TO LET OR LEASE.

FURNISHED ROOMS—19 Rae street. s30

TO LET—Nicely furnished four roomed cottage. Apply 199 Douglas street. s30

ROOM AND BOARD in private home for one or two gentlemen. Address A.L.C., this office. s30

TO LET—Two large, well furnished bedrooms for single gentlemen, with modern conveniences. Apply 55 Michigan street, James Bay. s30

SCOTCH LADY has started a private boarding house for gentlemen, where every home comfort will be found. Terms reasonable. Address 173 Pandora avenue. s29

TO LET—Furnished room for gentleman; quiet family; central. Apply 74 Kane street. s27

TO RENT—Three six-romed houses at $5 a month; also one furnished cottage, four rooms, $6; also house and 3½ acres, at Oaklands. Apply 3 Centre Road, Spring Ridge. s19

TO LET—Room and board in private family. Address 84 Discovery street. s19

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, 10 Princess avenue. s16

TO LET—Offices in Board of Trade Building. Fire proof vaults and all modern Conveniences. Apply at the Secretary's office in the building. s12

TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra street. s11

MILLS AND SHIPYARD. BENNETT, B.C. HEAD OFFICE, LUMBER YARDS, ETC., Victoria, B. C. WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

Victoria-Yukon Trading Co

LIMITED.

BENNETT, B.C., and WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

Pioneers in the Lumber and Scow Building Industries on the Upper Yukon

BUILD THE WELL KNOWN

V. Y. T. Scows.

A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse. FRED G. WHITE, Manager.

Properties For Sale By the B.C Land & Investment Agenc Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained.

We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chatham street)—Fine two-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; $6,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland and especially in Fraser valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres, giving evidence of coal, $750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE — Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; $6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two story dwelling, $3,500, $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, $1,750, $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS—One acre, $3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1½ lots and 2-story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 60x120, 3-story brick and basement, 60x120; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12.50 each will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage; James Bay. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and full sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1,900. $300 cash balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double front lot, $850, $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

McCLURE STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for $1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COLLINSON STREET—Running through to Beechy street, ½ lot, 5-roomed cottage. 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot, 54 by 180, facing south, on a good street; price $1,400, $100 down, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two-story building, containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2-story dwelling, $2,100. This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750, $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit; flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort street car; or will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3½ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street, $1,000, $200 cash, balance on time. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ytd.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only $1,400. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within five miles of post office; blocks of five acres each; easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1¼ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section, 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; building on each; from $1,600 to $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to purchase live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared and fenced. Barn. Ready for cultivation, $1,800. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TWO LOTS—Off Oak Bay avenue, good building site, $500. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Corner lots, all cleared and fenced. Nice building site. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—9-roomed house, modern in every respect; 1 acre of land, outbuildings, etc., etc., $5,600.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Four very cheap lots off Esquimalt road, a bargain; will sell separately. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital, 8 acres, all cleared; will sell in single acreage; extremely cheap; good building site.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings cheap. Must be sold to close an estate.

ST. LOUIS STREET—2 cottages and one two story dwelling; will be sold as a great bargain, either singly or together. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Five milch cows. Apply 62 Fernwood road. s30

FOR SALE—Sable and white collie pups. James W. Meldrum, Douglas street, near Fountain. s29

IRISH TERRIER PUPS FOR SALE—$10 and $15 each. Mrs. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney. s22

FOR SALE CHEAP—Farm of 200 acres, about 50 improved; well furnished modern house, 7 rooms and bath room; about 2 miles new fencing. Wharf distant, half a mile; Victoria, two hours. Bulk of land first class and easily cleared. Some good new buildings; price, $4,000. Apply to J. C. Tait, Moresby Island. s11

MATSQUI PRAIRIE—244 acres of grass land, 10 acres of timber; ½ mile frontage on Fraser river; 300 yards southwest of Mission bridge; steamboat and railway connection daily; price, $18 per acre. Also 6 choice building lots on Stanley avenue, cheap. Wm. Andean. a30

FARMS FOR SALE—864, 509 and 355 acres; hotel, dwelling, orchards, excellent water and timber; line V. & S. railway, 6 miles from city. Terms easy. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. n11

FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Duncans, V. I., improved farms, with good buildings; residential properties, in blocks of 2½ to 20 acres; unimproved land, good situation. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncans Station, V. I. 123

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES interested in the silk skirt coupons please address Calgary, Alberta. I find it more satisfactory to my customers to do the business from our central point, not through agencies. Mrs. M. Montague, Calgary, Alberta. s30

EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school, at 36 Mason street. 27

MADAME HELLER is now prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms for accordeon pleating, at her dressmaking parlors, Nos. 68 and 70 Yates street, over Messrs. B. Williams & Co. s26

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping. 127

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following described land, situated about one mile north of Inverness Slough on a small island, commencing at a post marked W. M., S. E. corner, thence 10 chains north, thence 10 chains south, thence 10 chains east, and 10 chains to place of commencement.

WILLIAM MORRY.
Skeena River, B. C., Sept. 2, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Harry Helliwell of my license for the sale of Wines and Liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the Southwest Corner of Government and Yates Streets, Victoria City, known as the Adelphi Saloon.

Dated this 13th day of September, A. D., 1900. WILLIAM ROBERTS.
By his attorney in fact, C. A. Holland.

LOST OR FOUND.

$5.00 REWARD—Lost, on Government St., Thursday afternoon, a sable fur collar, between Taylor's mills and Yates street. Return to Cheapside, 127 Government street. s30

LOST—Black feather boa, at Saanichton station, Saturday, at 6 p.m. Finder please return to Mrs. W. Eickford, 63 Fort street. s30

LOST—On 28th September, fox terrier dog. Apply XYZ., this office. s30

FOUND—A gold bracelet. Owner can have same on calling at Mr. Steele's, No. 2 Market street and proving property. s30

LOST—Fur cape, from a buggy. Finder kindly return same to 15 Rock Bay avenue and receive reward. s29

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M., meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 30 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY'S BARGAIN.

MEN'S PANTS REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

We have a big stock of Men's Pants. We want to reduce our stock, as a big lot more is expected in a few days. We have therefore decided to offer a special inducement for one day only,

Wednesday, Oct. 3rd.

On that day we will sell any pair of Men's Pants in the store for TWO-THIRDS of the regular price. This means that for one day you will have an opportunity to purchase pants at less than manufacturers prices.

37 JOHNSON ST.

Our best $5.00 will be sold Wednesday for - - $3.35
Our best $3.50 will be sold Wednesday for - - $2.35
Our best $2.50 will be sold Wednesday for - - $1.70

In fact, a clean third is cut off the price of every pant. Don't neglect the opportunity, as the offer is

GOOD ONLY FOR ONE DAY.

McCANDLESS BROS., OAK HALL.

The Sports At Oak Bay

Very Few Attended the Bicycle Club's Races Yesterday Afternoon.

Fine Breeze Makes the Local Yacht Race Interesting —Other Sports

Possibly owing to the fact that there were numerous counter attractions, the attendance at the bicycle races, under the auspices of the Capital City Cycling Club, at the Oak Bay park yesterday afternoon, were very poorly attended. Not more than fifty people put in an appearance, and consequently the "meet' fell somewhat flat.

Among the numerous events there was but one race which was at all interesting —the 100-yards foot race. In this B. Schwengers established a new record for British Columbia, making the run in 10 1-5 seconds. This is a little short of the world's record, which is 9 2-5 seconds.

The results were as follows:

One Mile Novice—1, R. W. Lindsay; 2, J. Hulbert; time, 3.09 2-5.

One Mile, Boys—1, S. Sweeney; 2, A. J. Gray; time, 2:44 2-5.

One Mile, Handicap.—1, Chas. Kennedy; 2 C. L. Royds; both from scratch; time, 2:33.

100 yards Foot Race—1, B. Schwengers; 2, Mr. Richardson; time, 10 1-5.

Half Mile Firemen's Race.—1, R. C. Wood; time, 1:27.

Two Mile Handicap.—1, J. H. Hancock; 2, Chas. Kennedy; time, 5:04 3-5.

440 yards Foot Race—1, W. Winsby; 2, B. Schwengers; time — seconds.

One Mile (C. C. C. C. Championship Cup) —1, Chas. Kennedy; 2, C. L. Royds; time, 3:49 4-5.

One Mile, Army and Navy (N.C.O.'s and Men.)—1, Cope; 2, Atkinson; time, 3:19 4-5.

All Comers' Go As You Please—1, E. Christopher; 2, C. Cameron; time, 1:45 2-5.

After the races the members and friends gathered at the Vernon hotel, where the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by the president, Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, who took the opportunity to state that he was sorry the attendance at the races was not sufficiently large to enable the club to make the two meets successful from a financial standpoint. However, the club would take other means to wipe out the small balance, and with that object in view a meeting of the executive would be held on Wednesday evening next, and a public meeting of the members and friends. After the prizes were distributed three cheers were given the president, the audience singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

An impromptu concert was then held, the following gentlemen taking part: Mr. Jesse Longfield, sr., H. Firth, Corp. Simpson, Fred. Richardson, Frank Leroy and Corp. Cope. Three cheers were then given Mrs. Walt and the gentlemen taking part in the concert, and the National Anthem concluded the proceedings.

CRICKET AT NANAIMO.

Match Yesterday at Coal City Between Collegiate School and Boys' Brigade.

A cricket match which was played yesterday at Nanaimo between a team from the Collegiate school and the Boys' Brigade, resulted in a win for the former by a score of 33 to 32. The match was a very interesting one.

YACHT RACES.

Interesting Contest Yesterday For the First Prize in "B" Class.

Yesterday was an ideal day for yachtsmen. At 2 p.m. a fine breeze was blowing from the southeast, enough to put the yachts down to their covering board, as they tacked backward and forward, waiting for the starting gun. At 2:50 p.m. the starting gun was fired and the yachts crossed the line, sailing rapidly, the Banshee leading in A class, and the Vrill in B. The boats in A class were the Volage, Capt. Clark; Nancy, Major Williams; Banshee, Capt. Bowdler, R.E. B class had only two, Vril, Mr. Gore, and Ladysmith, Capt. Chas. Mallandaine.

In A class it was easily seen that the Banshee had things all her own way. It could hardly be expected that the heavy-draft boats like the Nancy and Volage could compete successfully with a shallow-draft, fin-keel racing craft like the Banshee, and it is greatly to the credit of their captains that they raced their boats for pure sport, knowing they had little chance of winning.

In B class a more keenly contested race was taking place, the Ladysmith evidently being the fastest before the wind, while the Vril could easily beat her close-hauled. The captain of the Ladysmith would have done better with another man for crew, as he only had one beside himself, and as the wind got stronger the need of more ballast was felt.

Great praise is due Capt. Bowdler for his skilful handling of the Banshee, having sailed her single-handed through the race, and won easily.

In B class the Vril is winner of first prize, having won three firsts out of four races. The followign is the actual time:

	Start.	Finish.
Banshee	2:50 p.m.	4:07:30 p.m.
Nancy	2:50 p.m.	4:10:00 p.m.
Volage	3:00 p.m.	4:17:00 p.m.
Vril	2:50 p.m.	3:57:00 p.m.
Ladysmith	2:50 p.m.	3:58:30 p.m.

The following is the result of the races held during the summer: A class, Wideawake first, Banshee second. B class, Vril first, Ladysmith second. a

TO ENCOURAGE BOYS.

Cup to Be Presented by Rugby Club For School Competition.

With the object of interesting the boys of the city in the game of Rugby, the club has decided to offer a cup to be competed for by teams from the public and private schools of the city. The following letter on the subject had been sent to the chairman of the school board:

Victoria, Sept. 29, 1900.

To the Chairman and Board of School Trustees:

Gentlemen:—At a meeting of the Victoria Rugby Football Club held yesterday evening, we were authorized to advise you that a cup will be presented for public competition for Rugby football players amongst the public city, and we would like to know if this would meet with your approval, and if so that you would be kind enough to force the matter with the teachers so that all necessary arrangements could be made at as early a date as possible.

A similar letter will be addressed to Mr. Lang and Mr. Church, as it is the intention of the club that all public and private schools should have a chance of competing for the cup. We shall be glad of an early reply. We are, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,
R. WOLFENDEN,
GEORGE JAY,
H. D. HELMCKEN,
Vice-Presidents, V.R.F.C.

LACROSSE TROPHY.

Cup Presented by Joseph E. Seagram to the Provincial Exhibition Committee.

The accompanying cut shows the handsome challenge cup presented by J. E. Seagram, of Toronto, to the Royal City exhibition, for competition among the lacrosse teams of the province. This elaborate piece of silverware was manufactured by Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell, of this city, and is a masterpiece of the silversmith's art. The cup stands about 30 inches in height and is mounted on an ebony base; the inscription reading: "Presented by Joseph E. Seagram to the New Westminster Exhibition Committee as a Lacrosse Trophy, 1900."

WINNIPEG CHAMPIONS.

Lacrosse Team on Way West—Compete for Seagram's Trophy.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—The Winnipeg lacrosse champions left for New Westminster this morning. The team will line up against the Coast champions in the following order: Goal, J. Flett; point, Buck Ewing; cover point, Ben Jamieson; defence field, Clarke, Marshall and Magnus Flett; centre, Sam Gibney; home field, Con Marrin, Murphy and Burns; outside home, McKay; inside home, Roach; spare man, Fred Cassidy; field captain, Scott Adams; manager, Murray McGowan, and trainer, Mart Hooper.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Viragos Won the Game From the Columbias Yesterday.

The Association football match at the Canteen grounds yesterday between the Columbias and Viragos resulted in a win for the Viragos by a score of 3 to 1. In the first half the game went in favor of the Columbias, they scoring their only goal, but in the second half the Viragos bucked up to purpose, chasing the ball down into the enemy's territory time and time again, putting in their three goals.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN.

Fine Performance at the New York Athletic Club Sports.

New York, Sept. 29.—The annual fall games of the New York Athletic Club were held at the Club home, Traverse Island, in the presence of about 7,000 spectators. The weather was raw and unsuitable for clever performances on track and field. Notwithstanding this, two world's records were broken. In the 440 yards run handicap, Maxwell W. Long, Columbia University, covered the distance in the remarkable time of 47 4-5 seconds. These figures eclipse all former records, amateur and professional, on a circular track. Long ran from scratch in a handicap race, winning by 18 yards. The world's record was made in the hammer throwing by John Flanagan, of New York A. C., 169 feet 6 inches, beating the former record of 165 feet 8 inches, made by himself in the same grounds two years ago.

NEW RIFLE RANGE.

Contract For the Construction of Same Awarded to Robert Dinsdale.

Work will shortly commence on the construction of the new rifle range at Clover Point, the contract for the same having been secured by Robert Djnsdale, the contract figure being in the neighborhood, it is understood, of $10,000.

It is anticipated that the new range will be one of the best in the Dominion of Canada. All the modern appliances will be included in its equipment. The range will be a sea one, with no wall behind the target; and the line of fire will be out to sea, as heretofore.

In order to afford adequate accommodation for the 1,000 yards range, which will be in the vicinity of the bear-pits, a slight alteration in the roadway east from that point will be necessary. The portion of the roadway affected will be closed up and the thoroughfare moved back a distance, close to the Henley hotel, and continued so as to rejoin the main road as it swings around to Ross Bay cemetery.

A feature of the new range will be a 90-foot flag-pole, and a board walk three feet in width, running down the centre line from the 200-yard to the 1,000-yard firing point.

BIRDS PLENTIFUL.

Pheasant and Quail Season on Island Commences To-morrow.

The open season for pheasant and quail in North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cawichan districts commences to-morrow. Pheasants are very plentiful on the Saanich peninsula, and hunters are looking forward to some good sport. Yesterday a visitor to the city who was in possession of some pheasants was apprehended by the police and will be given a hearing before the magistrate to-morrow. The police will keep a close lookout for offenders against the law to-day.

DID NOT PLAY.

Baseball Game Scheduled For Yesterday Did Not Come Off.

There was no baseball match at the Caledonia grounds yesterday, as was announced. The Victorias made an offer to play the lawyers, but the latter declined, on the ground that they had a clean record for the year and did not want to break it. The Amities then offered to play the champions, but it was the Victorias' turn to decline, although they said they would play a picked nine. A strong nine was chosen, but at the last minute the Victorias refused to play. The manager's explanation was that some of the players could not get off. It is a praiseworthy object to try and have a clean record of wins for a season, but such a record is not worth much unless all-comers are met; at the same time, a team cannot be expected to play at all times, as it frequently happens that some members cannot be present.

Once there was a millionaire.

His friends said: "What good is your money to you if you are not in politics?"

So he went into politics.

In a short time he was a politician, but he was not a millionaire.

Then when he wished to run for office, they hooted:

"Why do you want to mix in politics when you have no money?"

Moral: "Huh?"

—Baltimore American.

Gold From Wreck Bay

Another Consignment Sent Down on the Willapa Yesterday.

Improved Machinery to Increase the Output—General Marine News.

The black sand placers of Wreck Bay are turning out richer than anticipated, and other beaches on the Coast, even nearer, composed of the same class of gravel from which the Wreck Bay gold is being taken, are being prospected. If these new discoveries turn out as well as those being worked, "treasure ships" will be arriving from the West Coast before many months. As it was, the steamer Willapa, which returned last evening from Cape Scott and way ports, brought $1,700 in dust from Wreck Bay. This was taken from the Sutton property on a ten days' run of a small gold-saving machine. Two larger machines are being installed, and when these are put to work the output will be greatly increased. The Willapa's trip was void of incident, all kinds of weather being encountered. She brought in 29 passengers, including Bishop Orth, who has been visiting the Catholic Indian missions; Manager Thempson of the Hudson's Bay Company, who made the round trip; H. L. Brewster, manager of Earle's cannery at Clayoquot; and S. B. Netherby, inspector of schools. The full list follows: J. C. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Taylor, Master Taylor, Mrs. Loveling, W. Bryan, H. Butler, J. J. Baird, H. Newton, L. Paget, Rev. Father Soorey, C. Little, B. B. Rideout, L. C. Johnston, G. Johnston, N. C. Campbell, H. L. Brewster, Miss Lynn, F. J. Davis, A. W. Gardiner, Mr. Burnett, A. J. Peck, Mr. Netherby, Mr. Stannard, Rt. Rev. Bishop Orth, Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Lines, Dr. J. C. Duncan, J. Thompson.

MARINE NOTES.

The American Liner St. Louis arrived at New York at 2 p. m. yesterday.

H. M. S. Warspite returned from Comox yesterday.

Steamer Victorian will be late in arriving this morning, having waited at Seattle until 1 a. m. for the "Quo Vadis" Company. The James Neill Company go out on her.

D. G. S. Quadra leaves on Monday on an extended Northern cruise.

With army officers Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a very popular drink.

Bush Fire.—There was a big bush fire at the head of The Arm yesterday evening.

Full Strength.—"A" Company, R.C.R., has been brought up to its full strength of 100 men. The men will shortly appear in their new khaki uniforms, which have arrived from the East.

MADSTONES.

Science Derides Them, Yet One in St. Louis Is Considered Worth $2,000.

A man of an inquisitive habit put in a good part of several days recently trying to increase his store of knowledge on the subject of madstones, or snakestones, as they are variously called.

His atention was drawn to the subject by an advertisement in the Globe-Democrat offering a madstone for sale for $2,000. It was represented to be a most efficacious and reliable madstone, supported by affidavits from physicians and scientists attesting its good qualities, and the man with the inquisitive habit felt that he was in the right way to have his doubts removed. He went to the business house on South Broadway where the stone was on exhibition, and asked to see it. The man behind the counter produced the stone, and said it was one of the largest and best ever discovered. It is about two inches square and three-quarters of an inch thick, and is very light and porous. In fact some parts of it look more like old bone that has been exposed to the weather until it is full of holes, than like stone.

The stone, it is stated, was found in the stomach of a black deer that was shot in Maries county, Mo., by a man named Scanlin. It was firmly attached to the intestines, and had been slightly gnawed by dogs before it was discovered. It is said to have been tested in several cases of snakebite, and to have worked a cure in each instance. It is the second stone of the kind found in Maries county, the other having come out of the stomach of a black deer killed by a Mr. Licklighter. This stone is now in New York.

The method of using the stone is to soak it in warm milk, then apply it to the wound where there is suspected to be poison. If there is any poison there the stone adheres and sucks it out, or at least as much as it can hold, then it drops off. You next place the stone in warm water and it gets rid of the poison, and after receiving another milk bath, is ready to adhere to the wound again. This treatment is kept up until the stone refuses to cling to the wound, by which token it is known that there is no more poison in the patient's blood.

Armed with this information, the seeker for knowledge set out to learn what the medical men and their books had to say about these remarkable stones that the rarely seen black deer carries concealed in his vitals.

"I never saw a mad stone and never read anything in scientific work about a madstone," said Dr. John H. Simon. "There is no literature on the subject. It's simply a superstition."

Dr. Heine Marks laughed when he was asked about madstones. "All I know is that I got a letter the other day from somebody in South St. Louis telling me they had a madstone. I paid no attention to it. It is only a superstition.

Dr. C. G. Newcomb has heard of madstones, but only in a general way, and said he didn't think there was any reliable literature on the subject.

The seeker for the light then invaded the libraries and could find no reference to the mysterious stones in any of the cyclopedias or in Notes and Queries. Finally, after an exhaustive search of the idices, he discovered that George Frederick Kunz had an article in science several years ago on madstones. Mr. Kunz appeared to have had much the same trouble that the more recent inquirer had in getting anything like a clear idea of the true merits of the madstone.

He tells how Jean Baptiste Tavernier, a great oriental traveller of the seventh century, was shown a snakestone by the Archbishop of Goa, that had cured several of his Grace's palanquin-bearers after they had been bitten by cobras. The Taverinr seems not to have heard of the black deer as a producer of madstones. He states that they were found in the heads of snakes, and in the brain of the adjutant bird ,which is a famous snake killer.

Mr. Kunz, however, claims that the genuine snake or mad stone is identical with the tobasheer, an opal that is sometimes found in the joints of the bamboo in Burmah and Hindoostan. These opals, when thrown into the water, give it the appearance of boiling by emitting tiny air bubbles, and will adhere to an open wound and absorb a large quantity of blood. It is this absorbent quality, he thinks, that makes it likely that the snakestone would prove valuable in removing poison from a wound.

"Now," says the man of the inquisitive habit, "what I want to know is why it is that I can't get any exact information about madstones? Are they any good or are they fakes?"

"Theophrastus doesn't seem to take any interest in politics, does he?"

"No; he wants to be fixed so that whichever way the election goes he can say he felt sure it would come out that way."—Indianapolis Journal.

LOAFERS AND LOAFING.

A Man Owes It to the World to Employ His Time Honestly.

Shoe and Leather Journal.

There is more hope of a drunkard than a lazy man. Drunkeness is only flesh deep, but laziness takes hold of the very marrow. There are lots of idle, useless fellows who thank God they are not as the por drunkard, but are really a thousand-fold more the children of hell than the worst old soak that hiccups his way home at night, and a thousand-fold more, in many cases, the enemy of society than the unfortunate who hapens to have lost control of his apetite. The loss sustained by society through the unproductiveness of the army of shufflers who never do a day's honest work in a year is infinitely beyond the whiskey bill that is paraded by the temperance people as a monument of the awful habit of the liquor habit. A man does'nt need to stand around he corners, with a quid of tobacco in his cheek, or hang around a salon for a free drink, to be a loafer. There are loafers who sit in cushioned pews on Sundays and bask in the sunshine of well-furnished homes. The man who, whether he be running a store, conducting a factory, or engaged in any other lawful enterprise, does not give to it the time it requires is a loafer. If there were not so many loafers in business, ther would be fewer failures. The man who does not give the proper attention to the pushing of the enterprise he has in hand is a loafer, whether he be an employee or employer. A man owes it to the world to occupy his time honestly, and there is no difference between the fellow who robs his employer by loafing and the man who robs his creditors by inattention to business though that inattention be the result of meetings for the spreading of the gospel of Christ in China or for the suppression of vice in he town where he lives. A man's business should not engross his thoughts to an extent that excludes consideration of his social and other obligations. When, however, a man's fads lead him to neglect his business, they become vicious.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

RADIAL RAILWAY.

Launching Ald. Lamb's Scheme to Make Toronto Centre of a System.

From Mail and Empire.

Ald. Lamb is now engaged in launching his radial railway scheme, and with that end in view has written a circular letter to all the municipal councils within a radius of 75 miles of the city, and sent them maps of the proposed routes, calling their attention to the advisability of constructing a system of radial railway lines throughout Central Ontario, and asking them to give the matter their consideration. The proposition is that the towns and townships through which the lines will be constructed shall aid in constructing them, under the powers of the Electric Railway Act, and, as Ald. Lamb points out, there is little doubt that such a system would be a paying concern. They would not be called upon to contribute any money, but simply to guarantee the bonds, or subscribe for stock. The lines of railway shown in the map are only prospective, and have not been permanently decided on, so that any changes may be made at any time in the future, and the railways carried through all such towns and townships as will assist in the undertaking.

It is the intention that there shall be six main routes, with branch lines, the standard railway gauge being adopted. This system is to be equipped in first-class style, with vestibule palace cars at least 75 feet long, having a separate compartment for mail, and another for parcels and baskets. There is also to be a smoking apartment. The passenger part is to be fitted up with the most comfortable cushioned seats, so that the passengers may be carried very long distances without feeling the least fatigued. There will also be small and suitable freight cars provided, which will be found very convenient to shippers of farm produce, etc. It is arranged that at least 500 miles will be constructed within the five years, 100 miles per annum.

An act of incorporation is being prepared for a company, the Toronto and Central Ontario, with a capital of $5,000,000, to construct and operate the system in conjunection with the different municipalities. The draft will be before the committee on works in a week or two for consideration; afterwards a company will be formed, giving Canadian capitalists preference. Ald. Lamb has received positive assurance that such a company could be got up in New York, as the radial railway systems in the United States have been such a success that it has made this stock very popular with investors.

GLASGOW STREET RAILWAY.

Report on the Operation of Street Railways by the Municipality.

An interesting report is made by Samuel M. Taylor, United States consul to Glasgow, on the operation of the street railways of the city by the municipality. The consul says, in part:

"The street car system of Glasgow is owned and operated by the city, under the direct supervision of a committee of the Town Council. The report for the year ended May 31, 1900, shows that the total length of double track operated by the city is 41 miles, one furlong and 178 yards.

"The gross capital expenditures for the system since 1894 (independent of operating expenses have been $5,164,975, and the present indebtedness is $4,061,806. The capital invested is $4,559,502. Of the 41 miles of double track, five miles have electric traction, the rest being operated by horses. The total receipts of the system during the year were $2,286,850. The working expenses were $1,676,412, leaving a balance of $610,438, of which there was expended some $84,000 for interest on capital, $57,501 for sinking fund, $156,096 for depreciation, written off capital, etc.

"One item of $60,000 consists of payments made to the general revenue fund of the city, which is in lieu of the amount which the city would receive in taxes, it is presumed, were the system operated by a private company. The balance goes into the reserve fund.

"There are 3,400 persons employed, including 100 clerks. The genera manager received $6,800, the chief engineer $2,400, the electrical engineer $2,000, and the mechanical engineer, who has charge of the power station, $1,216. Point boys receive 28c per day; trace boys from 40c to 52c per day; car cleaners from 88c to $1 per day; drivers, conductors and motormen from $1 to $1.12 per day. These rates apply to Sundays and week days alike.

"The rolling stock consists of 384 horse cars, 132 electric cars (47 only of which are now running), 17 omnibuses, 39 lorries and numerous carts, wagons and vans. There are 4,411 horses.

"Work is now progressing with the object of changing the entire system to electric traction, which it is hoped to have completed within the next 18 months. No underground conduits will be used, according to the present plans.

"Fares range from 1c for the first half mile to 2c for a mile. The longest ride is six miles, costing 6c. No transfers are issued, and tickets are not used.

"The committee of the Town Council having supervision of the tramways receives no compensation. For that matter, however, no member of the city government of Glasgow, including the Lord Provost, Town Councilors and Baines (police judges) receives compensation.

"The City of Glasgow has a population of about 850,000, and spreads over an area of nearly 12,000 acres.

"There are no electric or other tramways extending out of Glasgow to other towns or cities. Within the city is an underground cable road, which makes a circuit of about five miles, and is owned and operated by a private company. The rate of fares on this road is about the same as that prevailing on the surface roads."

MODERN HEROINES ARE DISAGREEABLE.

From the London News.

A novel-reading correspondent thus delivers his soul with regard to a grievance which is shared we dare say, by many other readers. Is there one, he asks, who will deliver us from the heroine of the modern novelist? She is a most disagreeable specimen of the human race. Heroines in the days of Scott and Dickens, Miss Edgeworth and Jane Austen, were lovable women, endowed with many charming qualities, and possessed with but few vices. During the past fifteen years this type of heroine has seldom graced the pages of our novels. The creature who has so roughly shouldered her aside is perfect only in her vices. She is, as a rule, vulgar and commonplace; more likely than not she is repulsive and ugly; bad manners and bad temper she regards as the necessary accomplishments of a lady. She may dress well, for she is vain; but of a charm or grace she is innocent as a babe unborn. She looks down with supreme contempt upon all those finer qualities which are the peculiar prerogatives of women. In short, the modern heroine is the boiled-down essence of all that is unpleasant. No doubt she is occasionally to be met with in real life, but happily she breathes more freely in the realms of imagination, and finds greater nourishment in ink and paper than in commonplace bread and butter. The novel-writers of to-day seem to have been hypnotized by that hobbledehoy of literature, the masculine woman. Signs are not lacking, continues our correspondent, that the long-suffering, novel-reading public is at length growing restive under the sway of this female tyrant. Complaints are being raised on all sides. For example take the following lament over Miss Fowler's latest heroine which found its way into print the other day: "Elizabeth Farringdon is a promising heroine at first, but she treats her lover to an amount of Billingsgate (as it would have been called in England) so persistently that many a woman reader, believing that even an angry lady should talk like a lady, shuts up the book and leaves the story unfinished." What is the reason of this strange predilection for a disagreeable heroine? Is she a portrait, or is she a caricature? Has the average girl of Anglo-Saxon parentage become ill-mannered and bad-tempered? Has the stress and strain of modern life lowered and degraded our ideal of womanhood? These are interesting questions which each reader can answer according to his own observations and experience. One thing, however, is beyond dispute, the modern heroine is a most unattractive companion on a rainy holiday.

AN UNBELIEVER.

They say the world is growing worse,
I don't believe it though;
They say men worship but the purse,
I don't believe it, though;
They say that greatness is no more,
That all the wise have gone before
And only trouble is in store—
I don't believe it, though.

They say there are no saints to-day;
I don't believe it, though;
They say we tread a downward way,
I don't believe it, though;
They say there's only gloom ahead,
They say that all the knights are dead,
They say men's sweetest joys are fled—
I don't believe it, though.
Men had their troubles long ago,
And that's what I believe;

The Lord still loves us here below,
And that's what I believe;
Old Homer, of the sightless eyes,
And Caesar lie 'neath other skies,
But greater men than they will rise,
And that's what I believe.

The world grows fairer day by day,
And that's what I believe;
The good have not all passed away,
And that's what I believe;
Though many a one we loved is gone,
Fond hearts and true are beating on:
The happiest days are still to dawn,
And that's what I believe!

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

That's a nice new piece about the 'Blue and the Gray', said the mother of the girl who thinks she can play. My daughter bought a copy to-day and tried it on the piano.

Yes, replied Mrs. Nexdore, who cannot help but hear, it was a wretched fit, was it not?—Philadelphia Press.

The Colonist.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. McBride announced at Chilliwack that within twelve months railway construction would be under way through the Chilliwack valley. We do not understand that the Minister of Mines wished to be thought to indicate that the government has formed a plan under which this railway is to be constructed. He probably meant nothing more than that it was the intention of the government to form and carry out a plan of railway construction that would lead to the beginning of work within a year of a line from the Coast to Kootenay.

There is no doubt that Mr. Dunsmuir feels the necessity in the interest of the province to inaugurate at the earliest possible day a vigorous plan of railway construction, and there is also little doubt but that the people will sustain him in it. We understand his view to be, that the federal government ought to co-operate with the provincial authorities in the policy that shall be adopted. The people of British Columbia know that it will pay them to aid liberally any railway enterprise that will open new and valuable territory to capital and settlement. The profit may not come all at once, but it will steadily increase from year to year. We know what railways have done for Kootenay, and how they have increased the provincial revenue. What has been the case there will be the case elsewhere in the province, if good judgment is shown in the location of railways.

During the last few years a prejudice has grown up against giving land to secure railway construction. We are not sure that this is well-founded. We have not consulted any of the ministers on the subject, and do not wish what we say to be taken as representing the views of the government or any member thereof, for it is only our individual opinion we express when we say that if, by a judicious use of the available but unimproved assets of the province, we can accomplish what otherwise will cost us considerably in money every year, it is well worth taking up the matter of land subsidies again for serious consideration. Land is of little use to a railway company until it can be disposed of to other parties or used in some way that will produce a revenue. As soon as it is utilized in that way it becomes taxable property. Land cannot be taken out of the country, and it cannot long be locked up from settlers or from persons desiring to exploit the resources which it contains. This is proved even by the history of the E. & N. grant. A very large portion of this tract remains in the hands of the company, and much of it always will; but the area that is tributary to the revenue of the province and to the business prosperity of the people is steadily increasing. The increase is likely to be greater than ever in the near future. It is, we think, time to begin to talk over the re-adoption of a system of land subsidies under reasonable restrictions and within reasonable limits. We repeat that we do not know how this will commend itself to the provincial ministers, but it seems not an unreasonable contention to say that to depend altogether upon borrowed money, in order to get railways, when we have millions of acres of land that can never be utilized without they are opened up, is to take a very mistaken view of the question of railway construction from a business standpoint. We know that certain people talk very earnestly about giving the heritage of the people away to monopolists, but will any one tell us what special good a lot of "heritage" is when we cannot get at it?

LILITH.

According to the Talmud, Adam was married twice, and his first wife was called Lilith. As she became transformed into a demon, she can hardly have been a very estimable personage. It is interesting to know that such a person was believed to have existed. We are told in Genesis that Cain went to the land of Nod and built a city. According to the Talmud, Adam had thirty-three sons and twenty-three daughters. We mention these matters for the purpose of showing that no account of the period in the history of the world, when Adam is supposed to have lived, can be accepted as at all authentic. It is impossible to reconcile the statements made by any of the ancient writers on the subject, that is not with each other, but with themselves. Thus if all the people in the world were Adam, Eve, Cain and Abel, why was it necessary for the Lord to set a mark on Cain so that men who found him should not kill him? And how could Cain build a city, if he had reduced the population of the earth to three by killing Abel? The suggestion that Lilith, Adam's first wife, became a demon and the mother of demons is just as untenable as any other theory that can be given of the history of the very ancient days referred to. One explanation that has been offered for the story told in Genesis and by Josephus and the writers of the Talmud is that they relate to a great conflict between a civilized and an uncivilized race, something similar to what is now going on in China. The civilized race appears to have got the worst of it, for the result was such a condition of society that it was found necessary to kill off the great majority of mankind because of their wickedness.

If this explanation is correct, the name of Lilith opens a field in which the imagination can revel. Who was this woman whose name alone has been preserved to us? Whence came she? What was she? In the absence of anything better, it may be suggested that Adam was the representative of man as evolved from lower types. By some strange process of nature, divinely directed, he stood forth as the highest type of created things, as something made in the very image of the Creator. For a consort he was compelled to seek a daughter of the lower races by which he was surrounded. Then Eve was evolved, the latest and fairest type of created things, and she was given to Adam as a more fitting companion than the weird creature who had been his consort. If you like to think the matter out on these lines, there is nothing to prevent; but study it as you will, make all the research that is possible, and Lilith will remain among the greatest of mysteries.

IT MAKETH NOT ASHAMED.

"Hope maketh not ashamed," said a shrewd observer and profound philosopher, whose opinions on things relating to life would attract the attention of the most worldly, if they appeared anywhere else than in the Bible. It is surprising how much people miss by not reading that time-honored, but incompletely known book. They will wade through pages of some modern speculative philosopher, will wrestle with a book by Tolstoi with all its abominations, will waste time on the speculations of notoriety-seeking ministers, who, for so much a column, send their views on insoluble questions to the yellow press, but they would not care to be caught by their friends reading the Bible. Take the idea expressed in the first line of this article, "Hope maketh not ashamed." This means that if amid the failures, which even the most fortunate of us make, Hope were not present, we would give up the struggle of life for very shame's sake.

The line of thought by which the conclusion as to the helpfulness of Hope is reached is as interesting as the conclusion itself. "For we know that tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed." The hopefulness is, therefore, not merely bumptious buoyancy of spirits, a happy-go-lucky way of looking at things. It is born of experience, of patient experience, of a patient experience based upon failure. This is a very valuable expression of opinion, and it possesses much value because of the character of the man who uttered it.

When Collis P. Huntingdon died the other day the newspapers contained his opinions as to how to make a success of life. Whether or not he ever said the things attributed to him is immaterial, for the point is that the fact that he managed in one way or another to get to own a railway or two made a good many people think his opinions were valuable as a guide to life. Rockefeller made a lucky hit in dealing with oil, and we have seen his views quoted not only on how to make money, but on a variety of subjects about which he can hardly know anything at all. Corbett knocked out Sullivan, and instantly his views on all manner of topics were printed and found readers by the thousands. An editor of the Forum, in giving his reasons for severing his connection with that periodical, said that all the Forum looked to was the name signed to the article. "It is a most excellent paper," wrote a former editor of the North American Review, "and I would have gladly printed it; but since receiving it I have had articles sent me by Sir —— and the Marquis of ——; and I need not say that when a baronet and a marquis send papers to this magazine a man without a title must stand aside." These things are mentioned to establish the truth of the proposition that the world judges of the value of a man's opinion by what he has done, even if the two have no relation to each other. Tried by this test, the opinion of Paul is worth very much indeed. It is not too much to say that Paul gave Christianity an impetus which it feels to this day. He had an enormous influence upon the formulation of the religious thought of the most enlightened portion of mankind during nearly nineteen centuries. He ranks in this respect to the same class as Confusius, Buddha and Mohammed. There have been a few men who have influenced the minds of millions for centuries, and have determined the character of civilizations, and Paul was one of them. His opinion on any subject is therefore worth considering. Get away from the idea of inspiration, if this bothers you, and take what he says simply as the opinion of a man occupying a very conspicuous place among men.

Such is the man who tells us that failure is the basis of hope. It is an epigrammatic and vigorous protest against despair. It teaches that we should never lose confidence, but, no matter how many errors we may have made, we should stand boldly up in the face of our fellows and hopefully try again, with the patience and experience begotten by our mistakes. There is no cloud so dense that the rays of the Star of Hope cannot penetrate them, if we seek for them patiently, and from the standpoint of our experience of failure.

It will be utterly impossible for the British Liberals to make up what they lost yesterday in the election by acclamation.

We gather from reports received from different sources, that there is considerable difference of opinion among the miners around Nanaimo as to Mr. Ralph Smith's candidature.

The Times says the tariff has been reduced one-third and not one-fourth, "as the Colonist says." Our friend is inaccurate again. The tariff has not been reduced one-third, and the Colonist never said it had been reduced one-fourth.

The Cowichan fair was very successful and enjoyable. But the best part of it was the people. One may travel far and not find a more excellent lot of men, women and children than were present on the fair grounds yesterday. And the palm must be given to the children. No one need fear of the future of a province which produces such splendid boys and girls.

With a railway in course of construction to the Lenora mine on one side of Mount Sicker, and some first-class machinery being sent in to the Tyee mine on the other side, mining in that part of the Island has passed the experimental stage. Between these mines and the Chemamus saw mill the district, in which these industries are included, will soon become one of the most important in the province.

PRESS COMMENT.

WHY NOT?

From Mail and Empire.

A British preference to us will give the Canadian producer a better position and better prices in the British market than the foreigner enjoys.

It will afford the Ontario cattle breeder, the dairyman, the cheese maker, the fruit-grower, and the grower of grains larger returns than he reaps to-day.

It will give an impetus to wheat growing in Manitboa and the Northwest, and will introduce a large population there.

It will enormously add to our transportation business.

Incvreasing our numbers, it will also increase the demand for manufactured articles, and make our industries flourish as they could not otherwise do, and our artisans and operatives busy, as they would not otherwise be.

As Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, before he decided to oppose preferential trade, it is "fraught with immense possibilities for Canada."

Why not try for it?

Why join with Mr. Tarte in opposing it as "Tory Imperialism?"

THE FARMERS' SIDE.

From Halifax Herald.

The Farmers' Sun expresses the opinion that whatever the Laurier-Tarte combination may have done for party heelers, subsidy hunters and ministers' relatives, it has done nothing but injury to Canadian farmers. And it mentions the following facts in support of its contention:

"It requires 50 per cent. more wheat to buy a stove than it did in 1896.

"It requires 20 bushels more corn to buy a waggon than it did in 1896.

"It requires 100 per cent. more corn or wheat to buy a copper kettle than in 1896.

"It requires twice as much corn to buy a coil of rope as in 1896.

"It requires 40 per cent. more grain to buy a hoe, a rake or a shovel than in 1896.

"A set of common wheels that cost $7 in 1896, now cost $12.

"The price of cultivators and other farm implements has gone up proportionately.

"Galvanized barbed wire costs from $4 to $4.50 per hundred more than in 1896.

"It requires 40 per cent. more corn or wheat to buy a pound of sugar than in 1896.

"You have to pay 40 per cent. more for glass than in 1896.

"The price of coal, oil, lumber, tools and hardware has gone up from 40 to 100 per cent.

"And all these things have been done by trusts."

Grit orators and writers will perhaps contend that the Grit leaders are not responsible for these enormous advances in price, in all that a farmer has to buy. But it must not be forgotten that they have actually claimed credit for many of these advances. And further, it is well known that for the increase in price in coal oil, binder twine and fence wire they are directly responsible, since they aided in promoting the monopolies that now control the sale of those articles in Canada.

Every man in Canada who is to-day paying more for his coal oil, binder twine, wire, sugar or tobacco, has good reason for voting to turn out the rascals who are responsible for these increased prices.

SEPTEMBER BRIDES.

In the month of June we wandered
When processions by the hundred
Up to Hymen's altar marched in glad array,
For all records then were broken
In the number of vows spoken
By the couples joined in wedlock day by day.

Marriage license clerks were busy,
Oft confused and oft made dizzy
By the rush of lovers waiting for their turn;
Many parsons were delighted,
For the couples then united
Oft gave evidence that they had cash to burn.

Now September brides we're greeting,
And the sweet vows they've repeating,
Ere from Hymen's happy altar they retire,
And 'tis hoped for their contentment,
They've agreed without resentment
As to which shall get up first and start the fire.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

C. C. RUSSELL,

Masonic Block, Douglas Street.

Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Waterproofs, Hats, Feather and Fine Boas.

SHOES.

$1.00—LADIES' FINE OXFORD TIES, in ½ sizes.

$1.50—LADIES' FINE DONGOLA SEWN BUTTON GAITERS or BALS.

$2.00—LADIES' FINE BOXCALF, GOODYEAR WELT, MEDIUM HEAVY SOLED BUTTON GAITERS.

$1.00—BOYS' STRONG SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes 11 to 13 and 1 to 5.

$1.00—MISSES' FINE BUTTON GAITERS, sizes 11 to 2.

$1.25—MISSES' OIL GOAT BUTTON GAITERS, sizes 11 to 2.

Satisfaction guaranteed with every pair or goods exchanged.

THE FRIENDLY HAND.

When a man ain't got a cent, an' he's feelin' kind o' blue,
An' clouds hang dark an' heavy an' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!

It makes a man feel curious; it makes the teardrops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of the heart.
You can't look up and meet his eyes; you don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!

O! the world's a curious compound, with its honey an' its gall,
With its cares an' bitter crosses; but a good world after all,
An' a good God must have made it—leastways, that's what I say
When a hand rests on my shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Beacon Hill Park.

PATRONS:

Rt. Rev. Bishop of Columbia, D. D.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, D. D.
Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M. A.
Rev. J. Campbell, D. D.

PRINCIPAL, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

The oldest and most successful private college on the Coast. Moderate fees. DAY BOYS and BOARDERS from 8 years of age. Healthy outdoor seaside life, away from town, hence no sickness for more than 10 years.

AUTUMN TERM

Monday, Sept. 10.

For prospectus apply to PRINCIPAL CHURCH.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd

CHEAP RATES

—TO—

NEW WESTMINSTER FAIR

Excursion tickets will be sold for all regular steamers to Vancouver and New Westminster from Sunday, Sept. 30th, at 12 o'clock midnight to Friday, Oct. 5th, at 7 a.m. Good to return not later than 7 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 6th.

Fare for Round Trip, (including 1 admission to show) $2.25.

C. S. BAXTER,
General Passenger Agent.

WO SANG,

35 Store Street. Victoria, B. C.

Merchant Tailor.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Fit Guaranteed.

DRUNKENNESS can be cured.

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago, Ill.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College.

P. O. Box 347, Vancouver, B. C.

We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

FALL MILLINERY OPENING

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

PATTERN HATS
PARIS AND NEW YORK NOVELTIES.

MRS. W. BICKFORD

61-63 Fort St.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, October 1st.

F. C. Whitney and Edwin Knowles' Sublime Dramatic Spectacle,

QUO VADIS

The original and only authorized version of the fascinating Sienkiewicz romance. Given here precisely as seen for many weeks in London, New York and Chicago. The complete, original production, in all its scenic magnificence. A superior company of forty players.

Prices:—$1.50, $1.00, and 75 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store on Saturday morning.

FUJI COMPANY,

JAPANESE MERCHANT TAILORS.

Suits made to order. New Fall goods just arrived.
156 Government Street. Victoria, B.C.
S. FUSEYA, Proprietor.

THOS. HOOPER

ARCHITECT

ROOM 23, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

Millinery Opening.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MRS. M. A. VIGOR

Columbia House, 81 Douglas St.

ATTACK Of Royal Canadians at Paardeberg.

The present is a time when war pictures are in greater demand than ever. The conduct of the British soldiers on the battlefields has WON THE PLAUDITS of admiring nations. We have, at great expense, published four large, beautiful pictures, size 20x24 on heavy, superfine, calendered paper. A picture that will commend itself and send a THRILL to the heart of every TRUE Canadian is the one called ATTACK OF ROYAL CANADIANS AT PAARDEBERG, there are literally hundreds of figures on this picture, the mountains or kopjes stretching out into the distance are swarming with men, while here and there a prostrate figure speaks only too well of the Boer riflemen. It was on this battlefield the GALLANT MAJOR ARNOLD met death unflinchingly. Indeed, it is only too true, that many of those gallant hearts that beat so high when the CHEERING THOUSANDS bade them GOD SPEED as they sailed from Canada's shores, now lie still forever in lonely graves on the other side of the world under African skies. TO EVERY CANADIAN HEART, TO EVERY CANADIAN HOME, the deeds of their brave soldier boys speak with an irresistable THRILL OF PATRIOTISM AND PRIDE. GORDON HIGHLANDERS AT THE BATTLE OF BELMONT, CHARGING THE BOER GUNS AT ELANDSLAAGTE AND THE CHARGE OF GENERAL FRENCH'S CAVALRY ON THE RETREATING GENERAL CRONJE'S ARMY. These are all stirring pictures, and cannot fail to commend themselves to any one who will examine them. They are RED HOT SELLERS! Agents coin money. Big profits. One agent sold 68 in one day. Sample and terms, 25cts. (None free); four for 80cts.; $1.75 per doz.; 25 for $3.25; 50 for $6.00; 100 for $11.00. Write today for a dozen and make money. HOME NOVELTY MFG. CO., Box 518 (Dept. 153 B) Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Myles Thomas, late of this city, are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them to the undersigned, on or before Sept. 30. ROBERT PORTER, Executor.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co., Limited.

A dividend of six cents per share will be paid to the shareholders of the above company at the company's office, 43 Government street, upon presentation of certificates, after the 30th September, 1900.

A. G. SARGISON,
Acting Secretary.

SPENCER'S.

Dressmaking Supplies.

WE have thought it would be appreciated by dressmakers and the public generally if they were afforded an opportunity—say every three months—to lay in a supply of Dressmakers' Needs at wholesale prices or less. Our First Quarterly Trade Sale of Dressmakers' Supplies will be held Wednesday and Thursday next. It will present a wide range of money-saving opportunities. Read the list over carefully and take advantage of the price reductions on these two days.

Dress Shields.

Stockinette, regular 15c; 8c pair; $1.00 doz.

Stockinette, regular 20c; 12½c pair; $1.50 doz.

Stockinette, extra large size, 25c pair; $2.50 doz.

Nainsook, covered, rubber lined, regular 20c; 15c pair; $1.75 doz.

Nainsook, regular 25c; 20c pair; $2.35 per doz.

Nainsook, regular 30c; 25c pair; $2.75 per doz.

Kleinertr Stockinette, extra large size, $3.50 doz. pairs.

Washable Dress Shields, $2.50 and $3.00 a dozen.

Dress Steels.

Extra Quality, Spring Steel, covered and stitched, regular 15c, for 10c a dozen; $1.20 a gross.

Hooks and Eyes.

Black and White Hooks and Eyes, 10c package of boards.

Safety Hooks and Eyes, Red and White, 20c per box, containing 1 gross.

Mantle Hooks and Eyes, 3 cards for 10c.

New Dress Fasteners, 18 Hooks and Eyes, sewn on canvas, ready for use, 10c each.

Elastic.

Black, Silk Finished, fine quality, ½ inch, 50c a doz.; 5-8 inch, 75c a doz.

Whalebone.

Real Whalebone Strips, 27 inches long, $1.50 a doz.

Antarctic Whalebone, in continuous lengths of 12 yards, White or Black, $1.50 a dozen yards; 12½c a yard.

Collar Canvas.

Shaped Collar Canvas, Black and White, $1.50 a dozen yards; better quality, 15c yard; $1.75 a dozen yards.

Mohair Braid Skirt Binding

Extra Fine Quality Dressmakers' Skirt Braid, lengths of 47 yards, worth 20c; for 10c a length.

Velvet Skirt Binding

Bias Velvet Skirt Binding, nearly every color except Black, 1¼ and 1½ inches wide, 1c a yard.

Corduroy Velvet Skirt Binding, Black and Navy Blue, 1½ inches wide; 75c per piece of 18 yards.

Belting.

Black, White and Gray Double Belting; 50c piece of 18 yards.

Black, White and Gray Double Belting; 75c piece of 18 yards.

Silk Binding Ribbon, all colors; $1.00 piece of 36 yards.

Prussian Binding, ½ inch wide, Black only; 75c piece of 36 yards.

Silk Prussian Binding, Black, White and Colors; $1.25 piece of 36 yards.

Spool Silk and Cottons.

Belding Spool Silk, 100 yards, the best made; 90c per doz.

Spool Cotton, Black and White, 200 yards; 40c a doz.

Buttons.

100 Boxes Fancy Buttons; special price 10c card of 2 dozen.

Linen Buttons, best quality, all sizes; 6 dozen for 10c.

50 Boxes Smoked Pearl Buttons, small sizes; 5c a doz.

Pins and Hairpins.

Best Brass Pins, 200 on a sheet; 45c a dozen sheets.

Safety Pins, all sizes; 50c a box of 12 papers.

Hairpins, assorted kinds; 2 packages for 5c.

Bargains in Notions.

Tracing Wheels, 10c each.
Pinking Irons, 10c each.
Colored Mending, 20c per dozen cards.
Ladies' and Children's Hose Supporters, usual 20c; special price 10c each.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase).....£600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE .....£100,000 $ 486,000

HEAD OFFICE 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
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AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nov Scotia, Boston.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.
IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

YUKON AND ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc. Issued Direct on DAWSON CITY, ATLIN CITY WHITE HORSE and SKAGWAY.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received from $1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

INSURANCE.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LTD.,

26 Store Street. - - - Victoria, B. C.

REPRESENTING:

Insurance Company of North America; National Assurance Company of Ireland. (Fire.)
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.; Canton Insurance Office., Ltd.; Nippon Sea and Land Insurance Co., Ltd.; Lloyd's Underwriters (London). (Marine.)
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of London. (Accident.)

MISS S. F. SMITH

A.T.C.M.

Certificated pupil Toronto College of Music, and gold medallist of H. M. Field, Leipzig, Germany,

Will recommence classes in

PIANOFORTE PLAYING
THEORY OF MUSIC

Assisted by MISS M. M. SILL, a certificated pupil of H. M. Field and Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany.

For terms apply at studio, 57 FORT ST. between 1 and 6 p.m.

Fall term begins Wednesday, August 1st 1900.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP

87 acres of well situated land at Hatzic, B. C., adjoining Well's steamer landing on Fraser River, with C. P. R. railway track and siding running through the property; about 2 miles east of Mission Junction station, and close to the Mission schools.

This property includes a well built two story House and Barns, good orchard, and 15 acres under cultivation.

Can be purchased at a rare bargain on most favorable terms, by applying direct to the owner. Price, $1,975 for the whole. Part cash, balance on time, if desired. S. J. Pitts, Yates street.

The Excellence and Purity of

Cowan's

Hygienic cocoa

Are making it a necessity in every household.

Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate

Is a Delicious Confection.

The Cowan Co., Limited.

TORONTO.

Dress Your Dressing Table

From our superb stock of Toilet Articles. We have a fine assortment.

Brushes, Soaps, Toilet Waters, Perfumes, Powders, Dentifrices.

There are many pretty things for gifts among them.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST.
VICTORIA, B. C.
98 Government Street. Near Yates St.

Stoddart's Jewelery Store

63 YATES STREET.
ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapements, warranted 5 years, special reduced price.

$2.50 AND $3.00

The above is cheap at $5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

BONAPARTE POTATOES

A full twenty-two ton car. Everybody knows these are the best. Just received by

ERSKINE, WALL & CO., The Leading Grocers.

Sacred Band Concert

..BY..

FIFTH REGIMENT BAND

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30,

..AT..

HOTEL STRATHCONA

Shawnigan Lake

Trains leave at 9:00 a. m., and 2:00 p. m.

FARE ONLY 50c. RETURN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Return fare to Shawnigan Lake, $1.00. Trains leave at 9:00 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. Returning, leave Shawnigan at 6:50 and 10:00 p. m.

ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Sunday, Sept. 30.		Monday, Oct. 1.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
0:36 a.m.	2.4 feet.	1:20 a.m.	2.6 feet.
8:25 a.m.	6.6 feet	8:25 a.m	6.6 feet.
1:16 p.m.	6.6 feet.	2:30 p.m	6.6 feet.
5:40 p.m.	7.0 feet	6:30 p.m.	6.8 feet.

Furs Made and Renovated.

MANUFACTURE OF SEAL SKIN JACKETS A SPECIALTY. LATEST DESIGNS FROM LONDON AND AMERICA. CALL AND SEE OUR FASHION PLATES.

SOUPAL & CO., 34 Government Street.

Rubber Tires for Carriages.

I AM THE ONLY CARRIAGE MAKER IN THE CITY CARRYING A STOCK OF THESE GOODS.

WILLIAM MABLE, - 115 Johnson St.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

There Is No Need to Send Away for Your

GUNS AND AMMUNITION

As we have the largest and choicest stock in the province to select from.

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.

115 Government St. Repairs BY SKILLED WORKMEN. Victoria, B. C.

RELIABLE, FRESH, DESIRABLE.

Coffee is good or bad, according to where you get it and how it has been prepared.

Our Java and Mocha Coffee comes from the best growers in the world. It is grown and picked under the supervision of experienced and particular coffee men, is shipped with the greatest care, and is put on the market in a very attractive form. It is the coffee you should use, since it makes the very best beverage.

One trial will convince you that our blend is unequalled.

BRANCH STORE AT ALBERNI.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO. LD., JOHNSON ST.

Fire Insurance.

Heisterman & Co.

$5,000 A YEAR

With an EASY LIFE AND NO RISK.

Hotel and Store

FOR SALE CHEAP.

(Owner's time being required by mining interests.)

SOME OTHER HOTELS AND STORES TO SELL OR TO LET.

SOME CHOICE FARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.

C. C. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent.
34a Government Street, Victoria, B. C., and London, England.

LOCAL NEWS.

Air-Tight Heaters at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

George Powell & Co. are agents for Majestic Ranges. *

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street. *

We Are Candidates

for your trade. Our platform is Pure drugs and Prescriptions, carefully dispensed both day and night at lowest prices. Come in and vote for us.

DAVIES' DRUG STORE.
30 and 32 Government Street

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

Weilers' draw particular attention to their new Columbia Adjustable Easy Chairs, which for solid comfort at a medium price are unexcelled. *

Adalina Patti Cream "beautifies the New Hair Ornaments. Hair-dressing Vene Hair Ornaments. Hair-dressing, face massage, scalp treatment and manicuring, at Mrs. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street, near Fort street. *

Just arrived, a very large consignment of the latest designs in Monuments at Stewart's, corner of Yates and Blanchard streets. *

Air-tight Heaters (our own make)—genuine Russia iron—at Clarke & Pearson's. *

It is our aim to learn your likes and wishes and rightly satisfy them in the home furnishing line—nearly forty years' experience has given us some ideas. Weiler Bros. *

When buying Upholstered Furniture or Bedding of any kind, please remember that the outside appearance of a poor or good article is not much different. Weiler Bros'. Upholterers are the best obtainable, and they guarantee their work. *

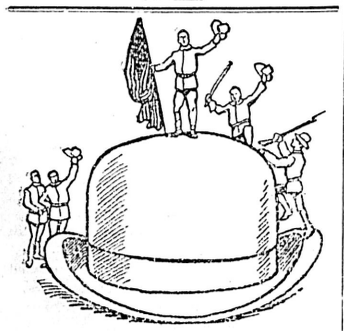
Some people don't realize their privileges. What would not the inhabitants of Ladysmith have given for a plentiful supply of Hondi Ceylon Tea? *

SKIN FOOD.

What makes your skin so soft and white? Lanoline, Witch-Hazel Cream applied at night and washed off in the morning with tepid water and pure Castile Soap gives it that lovely velvet smoothness. 25 cents a pot at

FAWCETT'S DRUG STORE.
49 Government street.

For Sale—As a going concern, the business of the Ideal provision store, 72 Yates street, including delivery wagon and horse. First-class opening for the right man. For particulars apply to F. R. Stewart & Co., 49 Yates street. *



The Banner Hat

Of the Season is our new Blank Hat at $3. All men salute it.

Our stock, however, includes other selections of the best and most becoming fall shapes and colors—and there's good style in them for every man.

SEA & GOWEN

Gents' Furnishers.
60 Douglas Street. I. O. O. F. Block

AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.

Monthly Meeting—The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Royal Jubilee hospital will take place on Tuesday at 3 p. m. at the Driard hotel.

Found—A gold bracelet, which was picked up near the V. & S. track by Mr. Steele, of No. 2 Market street, may be had by its owner on application to that address.

Harvest Thanksgiving.—The harvest thanksgiving services in St. James' church will be held on Thursday, October 18. The choir are already busy practising for that occasion.

Chinese and Japanese Curios.—The large stock of useful and fancy goods of Chu Chung & Co., of the corner of Government and Cormorant streets, will be sold by the sheriff without reserve on Tuesday morning, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Seamen's Institute.—A coffee room in connection with the above institute has recently been opened, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., where tea, coffee, cocoa and other temperance drinks and light refreshments may be had at nominal prices. It is open to the public generally, as well as to seamen.

Laid at Rest.—The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon at 2:30 from the family residence, Douglas street, of the late Mrs. Jenkinson, Rev. Dr. Wilson conducting services at the residence and the graveside. The pall-bearers were Messrs. C. Booth, R. Carter, J. T. Hopper, G. Robertson, J. Smith, Sr., and J. Boyd.

The Police Court.—In the police court yesterday, Ah Lung, who created a disturbance on Government street the day previous while in a drunken condition, was fined $2.50 or five days' imprisonment. Two men charged with vagrancy, John Donovan and Dan McCallum, pleaded guilty, and were given a couple of days to get out of town.

President Shaughnessy's Visit.—President Shaughnessy and party of C. P. R. officials are expected to arrive in Victoria on Wednesday next. A conference will be held with the board of trade, but there is no cut-and-dried programme as to the subjects to be discussed. One of the matters to come up will of course be the continuance of the present steamer service between here and Vancouver.

A Tip to Cyclists.—In conversation with a Colonist reporter yesterday afternoon, Chief of Police Langley volunteered the information that he had issued instructions to the police to strictly enforce the provisions of the Bicycle Regulation By-Law. During certain hours of the day policemen will be stationed at the principal street corners to see that bicyclists do not ride recklessly. Wheelmen riding without bells will be fined.

Salvation Army.—There will be special thanksgiving services at the Salvation Army barracks, No. 40 Broad street, today, and on Monday evening an auction sale. The barracks have been very tastefully decorated and with the display of fruit, vegetables and different useful and fancy articles, presents a very nice appearance. Mr. Jones has kindly consented to be auctioneer. The money from the sale will be devoted to the local work.

New Agency.—Gerhard Heintzman, the Toronto manufacturer of the piano which bears his name, while in the city a short time ago appointed Messrs. Fletcher Bros., of this city, local agents for his famous pianos. This enterprising firm have already received a carload of these pianos, and they are certainly very fine looking instruments, while experts say they are as good as they look. With these pianos added to their already fine stock of musical instruments, Messrs. Fletcher Bros. are in a position to please all tastes.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Thanks for The Harvest

Special Services at the Cathedral and Metchosin Church To-Day.

Subjects of Sermons and the Order of the Musical Services.

The harvest festival services held at Christ Church cathedral on Thursday evening will be repeated this evening. Services of thanks for the bountiful harvest will also be held at the Metchosin church. The preacher at the Cathedral this morning will be Rev. Canon Beanlands, and this evening, the Bishop. The order of the services follows:

Voluntary—"Andante in F" ..... Batiste
Venite. ....
Psalms for the Day.
Te Deum .... MacPherson
Benedictus .... Barnby
Hymns 382, 383, 384.
Kyrie .... Simper
Voluntary—"Naaman March" .. .. .. Costa

EVENING.

Voluntary—"Offertoire a la Sonate" Field
Pro. Hymn 382.
Magnificat—In F. ..... Simper
Nunc Dimittis .... Simper
Bass Solo, W. Williams.
Anthem—"Ye Shall Dwell in the Land" .... Stainer
Bass Solo, P. Woolaston, jr. Treble Solo, Harry Taylor.
Hymns 383, 381.
Rec. Hymn 223.
Voluntary—"Festal March" ....Harp

The services at St. Barnabas church are: Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; choral matins, 11 a.m.; choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portion is as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—"Ora Pro Nobis" ..Piccolimine
Hymns 299, 335, 617.
Voluntary—"Postlude" ....Rinck

EVENING.

Voluntary—"Simple Aven" ....Thane
Hymns 423, 20, 215.
Voluntary—"Offertoire in D" .... ..Simper

There will be morning prayer at 11, and evensong at 7, at St. John's church, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—"Hear My Prayer". .Mendelssohn
Hymns 4, 228, 300.
Organ—"March in D" ....Simper

EVENING.

Organ—"Andante in A Minor"...Richmond
Hymns 295, 233, 38.
Organ—"Gloria from Second Mass"..Mozart

At St. Saviour's church the services are: 8 a.m., holy communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. C. E. Sharp; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. W. D. Barber. At St. James' church there will be holy communion at 8; matins, litany and sermon at 11, and evensong and sermon at 7.

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening. The morning subject is, "Seek First the Kingdom," and the evening subject, "Church Usages in Baptism."

* * *

At the Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichert, pastor, services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The morning subject is, "The Birthplace of Men," and the evening, "The New Birth." Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2:30 p.m. Rev. J. G. Hastings, M.A., pastor of Emmanuel church, will preach at 11 a.m. on, "The Hidden Life," and at 7 p.m. on, "The Unrecognized Christ." Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, minister, public worship will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30, and Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening service. The order of the musical services follows:

MORNING.

Organ—"Andante" .... Batiste
Psalm 67.
Anthem—"Thine, O Lord, is the Greatness," .... Kent
Hymns 1, 193, 198.
Organ—"Allegro" ....Handel

EVENING.

Organ—"Allegretto" .... Tours
Psalm 68.
Anthem—"He Watereth the Hills"..Simper
Solo, Miss King.
Hymns 318, 319.
Song—"Just as I Am" ....
Mrs. Miller.
Organ—"Postlude" ....Guilmant

Services will be held at the usual hours at the First and St. Paul's Presbyterian churches.

* * *

Services will be held in the First Congregational church, morning at 11, evening at 7, when Rev. F. Payne, the pastor, will preach. In the morning the subject will be, "Giving With Misgiving," in the evening, "The Battle of Life." Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15 p.m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

The services at the Metropolitan Methodist church, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, pastor, are: 10 a.m., meeting of the classes; 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor, subject, "Help From the Highest"; 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Worth of a Man"; 2:30, Sunday school and Bible classes. Rev. W. H. Barraclough will preach in the morning at the Centennial church, his subject being, "What Shall We Do First?" Mr. J. E. Dennis will take charge of the evening service. Services at the other Methodist churches will be held at the usual hour.

* * *

At the Universal Brotherhood, 28 Broad street, a public lecture will be given at 8:15 p.m., the subject being, "The World Saviours." An afternoon class for children is held at 2:30 o'clock.

Lucky Numbers.—The draw for E. A. Morris' weekly premiums resulted as follows: First, 22,369; second, 22,069; third, 21,879; fourth, 21,482.

Board of Trade.—A meeting of the council of the board of trade will be held on Tuesday at 11 a.m., to confer with the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company and to transact the affairs of the board generally.

Taken to Quarantine.—Twenty Indians, recent arrivals from the Sound hop fields, where there are a number of cases of smallpox, were taken to William Head quarantine station yesterday, as a precautionary step.

United in Marriage.—Last evening, in the parlors of the Dawson hotel, Mr. Alexander M. Lyon, of New Westminster, and Miss Sarah Hunt, of Fort Rupert, were united in the bonds of matrimony, by Rev. J. F. Vichert, in the presence of a few friends.

Missing Woman Located.—The French woman who was reported in yesterday's Colonist to have given the police some concern through her mysterious absence from her home, was located yesterday afternoon, after considerable difficulty—in a barn at Rod Hill. Her case is being investigated. It is thought her mind is deranged.

The Scotch Miners.—Very favorable comment was made on the streets yesterday regarding the fulfilment of the promise made by Premier Dunsmuir some time ago to the effect that he would lose no time in replacing the Chinamen employed in his mines with white men. Until the announcement in the Colonist a few days ago, very few were aware that the miners were on the way from Scotland; and now that the men have arrived at Comox, general satisfaction is felt among all classes at the introduction into the province of so desirable a class of immigrants as the Scotch miners.

Day of Atonement.—The most sacred day of the year among Israelites—the Day of Atonement—will commence on Tuesday evening next. Divine service will commence in the synagogue at 6 p. m., when the fast is broken. The services are of a very solemn character throughout, and the day is kept in obedience to the order given in Leviticus, abstention from any form of nourishment being from the edict: "And ye shall afflict your souls by fasting." Sermons appropriate to the occasion will be delivered by the rabbi, M. Klinkowstein, on Tuesday evening at 7 and Wednesday at 11 a. m.

For good groceries and liquor for family use, call at Blue Post, 114 and 116 Johnson street. J. M. Hughes. *

Fresh Fish.—Our supply to-day comprises large smelt, salmon, halibut, codfish, etc. Cured fish: Kippered salmon, bloaters and kippered herring, our own curing. Fresh fish daily. Brown & Cooper, Central Fish Market, 87 Johnson street. *

If you like good Sausages, then buy them at the Ideal Provision Store, Yates street. A full line of Cambridge, Frankfurts, Veal and Ham, etc. *

Going hunting. What for? Good boots and shoes. Well, Jim Maynard's is the place. 119 Douglas street, opposite city hall. *

Mr. W. Edgar Buck, graduate with Manuel Garcia. Voice-culture, singing, choir conductor, etc. Waitt's music store. *

Hardress Clarke

86 DOUGLAS STREET.

DIGBY CHICKEN. ....per box. 25c.	CHOICE CRAB APPLES, 4 lb 25c. bx. $1.60
EASTERN SARDINES. ..... 4 cans. 25c.	CHOICE CRANBERRIES, ... per lb., 6c.
EASTERN HADDIES. .....2 cans. 25c.	CHOICE ISLAND TOMATOES, per lb., 5c.

Fall Trade

IS OPENING.

OUR...

Underwear

Stock is Complete.

The best values we have ever shown.
FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, $1 Suit.
SHETLAND WOOL UNDERWEAR, ...$1 and $1.50 Suit.
FANCY STRIPED WOOL UNDERWEAR ....$1.50 Suit.
NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, ...$2 and up. Suit.

Socks.

MEN'S STRONG MAKE. .... ..10c. Pair.
MEN'S ALL WOOL (SEAMLESS).20c Pair.
MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE. .... ..
....25c. and 35c. Pair.

A Special Line.

BOYS' BLACK RIBBED WORSTED HOSE (a good wearer) .... 50c. Pair.

Mail your orders if you cannot call personally.

W. & J. Wilson

83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

The Way to Find Out...

About a Gerhard Heintzman Piano is to come and see it, and hear it, and play on it, and compare it with other pianos. Then you will find out the more you investigate the Gerhard Heintzman Piano the better you will like it. You will soon acknowledge that it is one of the best pianos made, and that it is what we claim it to be.

A large shipment just received, including some in oak, mahogany, beryl, walnut and other fancy woods

Sold for cash or on the small monthly payment plan.

FLETCHER BROS.,

Music Warerooms, 93 Govt. St.

NGATE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 57 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

MEN'S 25c. SOCKS

We have the best line of 25 cent Hosiery for men that is made. They have spliced heels and toes, spliced with cotton, not wool, which makes them wear twice as long, yet are soft and comfortable. We have them in plain grey colors, ribbed, or open tops, and ribbed legs. Try a pair of them; we know you will be after more.

W. G. CAMERON

Cash Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter.
55 JOHNSON STREET.

A general invitation is extended to everyone to call and inspect our elegant

New Piano Showrooms

Which are without doubt, the finest on the Coast.

EVERYBODY WILL BE WELCOME.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

44 GOVERNMENT ST.
Showrooms upstairs.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Gim Fook Yuen, Rice Mill and General Merchants have removed to 194 Government street. 85

WITHOUT GLASSES

What is now only discomfort of your eyes will develop into serious trouble. With properly fitted glasses your sight will be preserved, defects corrected, and all discomfort relieved permanently. We make scientific examinations free. You should consult us soon.

BLYTH, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 65 Fort Street, near Douglas.

THE

WHITE HOUSE

FOR

REAL IRISH LINENS

Came to Hand This Week.

DIREGT FROM THE MAKERS.

Fine Damask Lunch Cloths, with hand drawn borders; Tea Cloths, D'oyleys, Table Napkins, Damask Tablings, Sideboard and Bureau Scarfs, Pillow Shams and Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths and Table Squares.

These are all pure linens, variously worked in embroidery and with drawn work corners, etc., and coming as they do, under our old contract, the prices will be found to be even less than we asked for similar goods 12 months ago.

All lovers of beautiful linens should see this lot before the assortment is broken.

Henry Young & Co.

JOLLY OLD UNCLE JOSH'S GENEROSITY

Realistic Romance of Victoria in Which a Number of Prominent Business Men Take Conspicuous Part.

Copyright 190 W. S. Gathrie.

September , 1900, witnessed a stir in a bright little village in Central Ontario. Surely nothing but a wedding could make such an excitement among the female portion of the population, or draw such a throng to the little church on a busy week day as gathered there on that bright September morning. And a wedding it was, Miss Polly Summers, the coquette of the village, and Charley —, who every young man in the church regarded as the luckiest fellow in the county, had decided that this was the best day, insomuch as it was the earliest possible under the circumstances, in which to take each other for better or for worse.

But a slight cloud rested upon the groom's brow that morning, even as he stood up beside his pretty bride to receive the minister's blessing. An important and embarrassing question had been haunting him for a day or two back. He had tried to shake it off, for he realized that it dealt with far too low and material matters to be occupying his attention during these moments of exalted bliss. But yet it would thrust its unwelcome presence upon him, even in the precincts of the altar, and it shaped itself something like this:

"After this little business is over, what am I going to do with this little wife of mine? Where are we going to live, and how are we going to subsist?"

It was possible that the whole honeymoon might have been thus spoiled for him had not a fortunate circumstance aided him in the solution.

After the ceremony, just as Charley was pondering over how he might best pierce the crowd and land his precious freight upon the express for Toronto, a persistent little youngster with head ducked low to avoid the hail storm of rice which enveloped them, sided up to Polly, slipped an envelope into her hand and was into the crowd again, emptying his pockets as he went.

Once on board the express, it didn't take Polly long to discover that the letter was from "Dear Uncle Josh" (the Hon. Joshua Turner), a rich old bachelor, and a pioneer of Vancouver Island—rich, generous and level-headed, who wrote effusively of his delight of her exhibition of what he called "grit," and he proposed that if the younger people would locate in Victoria he would start them up in life as a wedding gift.

"Of course we'll do it, Charley. Victoria, you know, is the place where I visited last summer, and wrote you about the lovely climate and the beautiful scenery and wonderful growth; and is just the nicest place in the world."

"By Jove! it's the very thing," said Charley, and from that moment the question was settled, and a load was lifted off Charley's mind.

* * * * * * * * * *

A few days subsequent to the above conversation a travel-stained party arrived in this city. Our friend, Uncle Josh, was in charge and he led the party straightway to the Hotel Victoria. "We will go to the Victoria," said he, "cause its centrally located, is the popular place and strictly first-class. I have known E. E. Leason, the proprietor, for years and he is mine host after mine own heart, being endowed with that delightful intuition that makes a guest feel at home, comfortable, contented and in mighty good luck. The house is one of convenience; the apartments are well furnished and the cuisine—well, that hotel is noted for its excellent table, so I have engaged rooms there until your own house is in readiness."

"After breakfast," said the old man, "I am ready to buy your outfit; but first I must take you for a drive over the city. To expedite matters I will call up 'phone No. 129, and have the Victoria Transfer Co. send us down a rig." When the handsome carriage, with elaborate trappings and prancing horses, drew up in front of the hotel, Polly declared it the "finest turn-out she had ever seen." "Yes Sir-ee," replied Uncle Josh, "that is a purty neat rig, the three S's, 'Speed, Safety and Style,' is the Transfer Co.'s coat of arms. Their wedding, party and funeral equipments are unsurpassed. So, young folks, when you want to take a drive, either for business or pleasure, go to the Transfer Co. for a rig every time, and you'll get treated right." It was in this stylish turnout that the rounds of the city were made.

"No grass shall grow under our feet," remarked Uncle Josh, as they entered the carriage, "so what's first on the programme?" "Oh, goodness knows there's lots and lots to buy," replied Polly. "Then suppose we buy 'lots' first," quoth Charley, without turning a hair. "Oh, I see, you've got a great head for business," laughed Uncle Josh, "we'll go right over to P. C. MacGregor & Co.'s real estate office, MacGregor Block. I can always depend upon MacGregor & Co. for bargains in real estate, as they never hold out false lights to induce people to buy, but whatever they tell a feller about property may be set down as solid facts. They control a large list of desirable residences as well as building lots and other properties, and their judgment on the 'good things' is par excellence." Accordingly Mr. MacGregor went with the party for a drive, and before returning had sold to Uncle Josh, for his wards, a cosy cottage on — street, besides some other property, considered a splendid investment.

Returning to the real estate office, Charley remarked to Uncle Josh that he had noted a few slight improvements needed on the house, and suggested that the same be attended to at once. "Right you are, my boy," replied the old man, with a paternal air "those repairs you mention will be absolutely necessary. Now, come with me, and I'll introduce you to J. A. Sayward, who is the principal dealer in that line here, and we will not need to wait, either, 'cause his well equipped saw and planing mill enables him to get work out in a hurry. He carries the most complete line of lumber on the Island—everything from the sills for a foundation to the shingles for the roof, and don't want all the money a man's got, either. It is pleasant to deal with J. A. Sayward, 'cause his greatest aim is to give complete satisfaction to every customer." And a right smart sized order for building material was soon placed.

"Having provided a cage for the bird," said Uncle Josh," now the first thing we'll look after will be the furnishings for it." Hereupon Polly energetically declared that she had heard so much about Weiler Brothers' mammoth furniture house that she had decided to go there. The result was that they were ushered into such a bewildering display that the girl was at first at a loss how to select. But she soon yielded to the seductiveness of a magnificent parlor suite, a bed room set in oak, golden finish, that would do credit to old Klondike itself. To this she added an easy rocker for Uncle Josh, and didn't forget a most convenient and ornamental writing desk for "Hubby" Charles, having come to the conclusion that Weiler Bros'. figures were below the very whisper of competition.

"Then there's the question of carpets, too, Uncle," quoth the young housewife. "Jes' so, jes' so," laughed Uncle Josh, "it does beat all how you wimmin folks can think of things, but I tell you it won't take me long to think of the store for carpets. Fast is, we're in it right now. Anything from linoleum, for the kitchen, to the most elegant Axminster, for the parlor, you can get 'em here, and Weiler Bros. don't charge fancy prices in that department, either." Polly got something suitable for the parlor, living and bedrooms, and then turned her attention to lace curtains, blankets, comforters, etc., for which this store is noted for giving extra choice values.

Womanlike, Polly began discussing with the clerk the matter of how she would arrange her new house, and was interrupted by Uncle Josh. "And these house fixins remind me," said he, "that you haven't got your dishes yet. The most famous stock in extent, quality and completeness is also to be found right here. Why, child, there isn't, positively, a thing in the line, imported or domestic, of china, cut-glass, crockery or porcelain needed for use or ornament in any part of the house that Weiler Bros. do not handle in indefinite variety and at wonderfully low prices." But the average reader need not be told what an array of tableware Polly had to select from. They also have a splendid stock of lamps of every description and bric-a-brac in abundance, and Polly's order suggested her thorough appreciation.

"A pretty good start," said the old man, "and now I reckon the next most important thing of the outfit will be the kitchen machinery, and I propose that none but the best range in the world shall enter Polly's kitchen, and that's the Nugget steel range, made right here at home by the Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd. Your Uncle Josh is a firm believer in the policy of patronizing home industry, especially when the article made at home excels in merit the imported one; and I tell you, now, the Albion stoves and ranges can't be beat in the world. That Nugget steel range I spoke of is all that a good housewife might desire, and—"

"Well, Uncle, you couldn't please me better," interrupted Polly; "the Nugget range is my choice too. In fact, Aunt Jane has one, and she says it bakes and roasts just lovely, and takes so little fuel."

"Nuf said, then. We'll go down to the Albion Iron Works' store-rooms, on Store street, and get it without delay."

If Polly fails to accomplish wonders in the culinary art, it will not be for want of a superior range, for she purchased the Nugget, while Charley ordered a Sunbeam heater for the parlor, and a magnificent grate for the living room, while Uncle Josh paid the whole bill with delight, knowing full well that he got his money's worth.

Returning up town, the party strolled up Yates street, when, "Oh me! Oh my!" ejaculated Polly as they halted before a show window, "what a perfectly lovely slipper." "Yes," said Uncle Josh, "This is the Factory Shoe Store, whose stock can't be equalled in style and extent in this section. Go in, look it over, and get acquainted." It might have been policy not to have extended that invitation had not Uncle Josh known what wise economy it is to trade at the Factory Shoe Store, for Polly found goods and prices so seductive that she purchased an outfit from a pretty slipper to a handsome mannish walking boot. Charley invested in gents' fine shoes, while Uncle Josh indulged in a stout boot, with rubbers for the crowd. "I tell you what," quoth Uncle Josh, "it does a person good to get into a shoe store like this occasionally, where you get a chance to fit your feet right from the factory, with a satisfaction of knowing that you are buying reliable goods, and not paying two or three middlemen's profits on 'em." No one needing footwear can resist the styles and prices offered by the Factory Shoe Store.

"Oh, say, Uncle," exclaimed Polly, "where can I go for dry goods? This dress is hardly suitable, I must admit." "Well, my girl, if you want to select from one of the most popular establishments in the city, I will direct you to the Westside, which carries a line of dress goods that for variety and real value is seldom seen outside the largest metropolitan cities. The Westside has all the latest weaves in fashionable dress goods, costumes and jackets, and you are sure to be guided right in your selections. You will find J. W. Hector, the manager, pleasant to deal with, and his employees polite and expert, while the prices cannot be duplicated." It did not take Polly long to tell a bargain when she saw one. She got a handsome dress, with all the necessary trimmings, and a stylish jacket, together with several other articles of "fantastic disarray," so dear to the heart of every woman, including among them a most perfect corset, specially fitted.

Emerging from The Westside, Uncle Josh happened to think of some business at the post office, and the trio started for that point, when "Halt," called the old gentleman, as they came in front of Davies' drug store. "Walk right in," he commanded. "Why, Uncle, we're not sick, and—" laughed Polly. "Guess I know that," replied Uncle Josh, "but I 'spect it won't be unreasonably long before this young man begins to take an interest in matters of pare—" "U-n-c-l-e!" reprovingly interrupted his nephew. "We'll go anyway. Davies may prove a valuable acquaintance sometime, besides Polly may find some toilet articles she wants, and I know mighty well she'd like a box of Lowney's chocolates." Sure enough, before leaving she was loaded down with combs, brushes, face powders, and ounces upon ounces of fine imported perfumes, together with a supply of the famous chocolates. "Don't forget," added Uncle Josh, "to come here with your prescriptions, as Davies' are competent pharmacists, and they pay particular attention to that department, and none but pure, fresh and reliable drugs are ever used."

At this point, somewhat to the confusion of Charley, the old man indulged in a half serious criticism of his personal appearance. "You are decidedly off style for a townsman," said he, "'cause them togs you have on don't fit, and I think we'd better go over to Allen's Fit-Reform Wardrobe and have a little chat with him about some new duds. That is an up-to-date store, where they understand the changing styles and are noted for perfect fits." Entering the popular clothing establishment, Charles soon fitted himself in a neat suit from the great assortment of fashionable garments that fill the wardrobes at Allen's Fit-Reform, and Uncle Josh declared: "Now you begin to look more like a newly-married man." Charley fully agreed that he'd come to the right place for clothing, and when Polly saw him in the new suit, she remarked that she'd have fallen in love with him much sooner than she did had he only been buying his clothes of the Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

"Well, seat my! Charley," laughed Uncle Josh, "where in the name of creation did you get that rope? That's about the worst weed that ever came in contact with my olefactory nerve; and I guess the next station these cars had better stop at will be Frank Campbell's Cigar Store, where you can get a gentleman's smoke. Frank takes great pride to keep all his cigars, both imported and domestic, up to the highest standard, and consequently his store is always popular." Charley was so well pleased with the cigar Uncle Josh treated him to that he bought a whole box and advised his wife to remember the brand when she got his next birthday present, not forgetting to also make a note of Frank Campbell's big stock of other fine cigars, tobaccos, pipes, etc. Uncle Josh said that he himself would be satisfied with any brand, so long as it came from Campbell's. "I've been buying smokes here," said he, "ever since '61, and I reckon I'll keep on doing so as long as I'm in Victoria.

"Oh, Uncle Josh," exclaimed Polly, at the same time wistfully glancing into Gideon Hicks & Co.'s piano store, "I surely will be lonely without a piano." Uncle Josh was noticed to examine his bank book rather lugubriously. "Well, I guess I can stand it," he said, "but, by the way, what piano would you most prefer?" "I think I'd like to have a 'Mason & Risch.' Several people have recommended it to me for its purity of tone, sympathy of touch, beauty of finish, durability, and a whole lot of other good points." "You couldn't choose a better instrument," replied the old man, "and sure enough Gideon Hicks & Co. is the very firm to see about it." Polly selected the coveted Mason & Risch piano, while Uncle Josh wrote out a check—pleasantly, too—'cause he knew the price was extremely reasonable.

"Yes, and I must have an album, Uncle Josh," quoth Polly, "and—" "Yes, and a Bible with a reasonably big family register," interrupted the old man, "and that takes us to see the Pope Stationery Co. You'll find many articles indispensible for the secretary, as well as the library there, and as for variety, the Pope Stationery Co. have a new and an unequalled stock, including a complete assortment of blank books, school books and supplies." So here Polly's purchases included miscellaneous books, fancy stationery, all the latest agonies, and calling cards, and finding an immense assortment of magazines, periodicals and newspapers, she subscribed for everything in sight. Polly remarked to the generous old uncle: "Why, I don't know when to quit buying. Everything I find here at the Pope Stationery Co.'s just strikes my fancy, and is so nominal in price."

"Now, let's see—I promised you a gold watch and a diamond ring, didn't I?" queried Uncle Josh of Polly, "and A. A. Clayton, Fort street, is the man to see about it. He is a manufacturing jeweler and expert diamond setter, and knows just what's the proper thing." Entering the popular jewellery store, the old man gallantly acquitted himself of the promise, and then directed Polly's attention to the superior stock of silverware carried by the house. "There is not a more reliable house in town," said the old man, "and I will guarantee the quality to be the very best. Pick out your family clock while here," he added, "and don't forget another fact—if ever you unfortunately need optical goods, this is the place to come; and say, my boy, remember that Clayton is also an expert doctor on sick watches, makes a specialty of fine repairing, and can take most any old dyspeptic turnip and fix it up just as good as the day it was born."

While Uncle Josh was pondering where to go next, Polly suddenly asked: "Uncle, where can I find the leading millinery establishment?" "Just a few doors further on, up to 61-63 Fort street," remarked Uncle Josh, "and we will visit Mrs. W. Bickford, who, by the way, has on hand one of the completest stocks of new fall and winter millinery and infant wear to be found in the city. You can get what you want there, the latest styles and lowest prices being her motto. Mrs. Bickford's experience guarantees that when you have purchased of her, you have the thing according to fashion, and a satisfaction that your work has been done by a competent artist." In a few minutes there never was a happier girl than Polly, for she purchased a perfect dream of a hat, and the bill didn't scare Uncle Josh, either.

"By the way, Uncle," said Charley, while Polly was engaged at the milliner's, "you know I'm somewhat of a nimrod, and I've heard so much about Vancouver Island deer, ducks and grouse, that I have a very ardent desire to go out and shoot something once in a while. Is there a good sporting house in town?" "Well, now, I do reckon," sententiously replied the old man. "The best firm in that line, to my notion, is Henry Short & Sons—the oldest store of its kind, in fact, in British Columbia, having been established in '62. They handle absolutely everything in the way of sportsmen's artillery, and don't want all the money a feller's got, either. Short & Sons are exclusive agents for Dupont smockless shells, and that's the only kind I'd advise you to use." Calling at the old reliable gun store, Charley invested in a fine hammerless shot-gun and enough Dupont smokeless shells to kill all the game on the Island. Uncle Josh bought himself a Winchester rifle, having concluded to accompany Charles on his hunting expeditions, and see if he couldn't kill a bear.

"How about the plumber, Uncle?" inquired Polly. "You remember you said you would see somebody for that." "Jes' so, jes' so; and we shan't have any botcher do the work, either. I'll go over and talk to J. H. Warner & Co. We've got to have gas and water pipes put in, a hot water heater and a porcelain bath tub, besides some sanitary fixin's, and Warner & Co. is the very firm to do the work. They observe closely all the hygienic laws guarding against dangers from sewer gases. You can always feel safe about the house when practical men, as I know J. H. Warner & Co. to be, have done the work." The aforesaid plumbers got the contract, did just what Uncle Josh said they would do, and won Polly's praise for their excellent workmanship.

"And now, young man, let me give you a pointer," remarked the generous old uncle, emerging from the plumbers'. "Do not understand me to say that clothes make the man, but I do affirm that clean and spotless linen makes the nice appearing man. Now in this connection I am happy to inform you that the Victoria Steam Laundry is one of the best laundries on the Coast. Polly will want her lace curtains and shirt waists done up—it's a ticklish job, you know, but the laundry is so very careful that the most delicate fabrics are washed without the slightest injury and at a nominal cost, too. None but white labor is employed at that laundry, and I guess you don't like a Chinaman nohow. A. F. McCrimmon, the proprietor, will see that your collars, cuffs and shirts are made white as snow, unless they happen to be colored, but then you needn't be afraid of a fade, for 'Mac' prides himself on doing colored goods satisfactorily.

"But law's sakes! I just happen to think of something else," he continued. "All this trading and shopping round town has caused me to forget several of the greatest essentials to future existence. I have heard it said that newly married folks could live on love and scenery, but an old man of experience knows better—your table would look slim without bread; it's the 'staff of life,' you know. Polly, you must meet Mrs. H. Clay, the baker, No. 39 Fort street. Her bread, pies and cakes and nick-nacks are conceded by all to be the finest on earth. Remember, Charley, there is no use of your 'cotsy tootsy' bothering herself much about baking, so long as there is a good bakery in town like Mrs. Clay's. They made that elegant cake I sent to your weddin'." "Yes, and everybody said it was just lovely," eagerly responded Polly. "Just as I expected they would," answered Uncle Josh. "And now suppose we go over to Mrs. Clay's and have a nice lunch." And they accordingly did so.

At the refreshment table the old man waxed philosophical. "Never neglect your larder," said he. "That important adjunct to housekeeping controls masculine temper. To that end you must patronize a grocer on whom you can depend for honest goods. Through a long term of years I have found the Saunders Grocery, now known as the Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd., perfectly reliable. You will find that a careful firm, always fully stocked with every possible thing in the line of staple and fancy groceries, fresh and first-class, no shelf-worn goods there, while the prices are down to brass tacks. To keep peace in the family get all your groceries of the Saunders Grocery Co., and especially remember them when you want something particularly nice for company, as that place keeps many choice delicacies not to be found in every grocery store you run across."

"Yes, and while we are on this important topic of gastronomics," he added, "we must not forget meat. It goes hand in and with the other table supplies. Now, to locate a market where you can get wholesome fresh and salt meats at all times, and I have no hesitancy in recommending the B. C. Market, corner of Government and Yates streets. This is the boss meat market in the city, and is popular with everybody who is particular to have the best. The reason for this is all because the B. C. Market is very careful in the selection of stock, and gets the best of everything and keeps it fresh on cold storage. To keep your hubby in a good humor, Polly, trade at the B. C. Market every time," and everyone acquainted with the facts will readily agree that Uncle Josh gave his niece some mighty good advice.

"Now," cried the old gentleman, "now for a picture of this crowd, in good old country fashion, we'll go to the photograph gallery, and Savannah has a good one. His pictures are wonderful in fidelity and finish. I want one full-size photo for my study, and some small ones for my friends. Savannah has the soul of a true artist; all his work is a labor of love, in which he will not stop short of perfection. As he is famous for successfull enlarging, I want to give you a life-size representation of 'yours truly.'" (Uncle Josh's picture may be seen at Savannah's studio any time the reader desires to call.)

En route to their home the party called at the Colonist office. "You'll want the news every day," remarked Uncle Josh," and as this is the favorite paper here, I'll subscribe."

When the trio reached their home "that tired feeling seemed to settle down upon them all—all at once—and Uncle Josh admitted that he for one was about "tuckered out," whereupon Charley took advantage of the conditions, and made bold to remark: "Now, Uncle, you've been very, very kind, and I kinder hate to speak of anything else, but if it's not too strongly against your principles, can't you recommend some place or other where I might order a case of—ahem!—a little wine, or Scotch, for instance, for medicinal purposes, you know?" "Why, certainly, my boy," quickly replied Uncle Josh, a bright smile chasing itself over his benevolent visage, "a case of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry champagne, or Kilmarnock Scotch will be about the proper caper—a mighty handy thing to have around the house in case of accident or sickness, and the proper firm to apply to for such extras is Pither & Leiser, wholesalers and direct importers of superior wines and liquors. Pither & Leiser have a splendid reputation for handling none but the choicest brands—so you may telephone down and have them send up a case each of Mumm's Extra Dry and Kilmarnock Scotch." And Charley lost no time in complying with the suggestion.

Upon summing up the wonderful events of the day, Polly began to volubly express thanks. "You have bought us everything," she exclaimed.

"Only one thing," replied Uncle Josh, reflectively, "but I can remedy that. Weiler Bros., the furniture people, always have a nice line of them, and you can get one whenever you want it; I'll pay for the best."

"W-h-y," exclaimed Polly, with great surprise, "Uncle, what can it be?"

"Well, it's a perambulator, and—"

But Polly had fainted.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE DE HAVEN CLAIM.

Another Claimaint For the Millions Which Uncle Sam is Said to Owe.

Another claimaint for the millions involved in the mythical "De Haven Claim," against the United States government has been found in Illinois.

John Rectormold Haven, Addieville, Ill., is the man's name and address. The prefix "De" to the surname, he claims, is an evidence of fraud on the part of some 500 claimaints who have appeared during the past century.

Mr. Haven, of Illinois, has written letters to President McKinley, and had them returned. He has written letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, and been informed that the claim is a fiction. He has written to most of the other government departments, to the Governors of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and to most of the higher officials in this state and city.

All have replied that they knew nothing of his claim, but he has perfect confidence in the attorneys, who assure him that he is the only legitimate heir to at least $4,000,000, and that though the government has repudiated his claim, he will be able to secure the money by persistent prosecution.

The lawyers inform him that his rights have been firmly established "by family annals, by tradition, circumstantial evidence and the declaration of his ancestor, Jacob Haven," who was during the revolutionary period, a hotel keeper in Philadelphia, and who, it is proven by "tradition," etc., loaned the government $450,000 which, with accumulated interest now aggregates $4,000,000.

On being asked to submit, for publication, evidences of the validity of his claim, together with pictures of himself and family Mr. Haven forwarded a table genealogy to prove that he is a descendent of Johnathan Haven, or De Haven, a brother of the Philadelphia hotelkeeper who lived and died a bachelor, the correspondence between himself and the men who have told him that the claim is purely imaginative and a letter which is as follows:

Addieville, Ill., 28-8, 1900.

Dear Sir: I received your letter the 15th inst.

Dear Sir: You find my picture of myself. I am not married, so I cannot send you a picture of my wife.

Dear Sir: The Jacob De Haven claim is a fraud, as you will find this out in my papers. Jacob De Haven had never existed, but Jacob Haven had existed, my ancestor. I presume the De Haven Clubs and the De Haven forefathers had stole all the papers from my ancestor. Respectfully,

JOHN RECTORMOLD HAVEN.

During the last century hundreds of Havens or De Havens have laid claim, through attorneys, to the mythical fortune. There was, it is true, a Jacob Haven, or De Haven, who came to America early in the eighteenth century from a small town on the border of France. This man kept a hotel in Philadelphia during the revolutionary war and the traditions grew into being that he loaned the Continental government a large sum of money, but there are no records of any kind to substantiate tradition.

Clubs have been formed in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and New York by the De Haven descendants, who are very numerous in this country. They have raised vast sums of money to pay lawyers for prosecuting their claims. But it is all a hopeless farce, profitable only to the lawyers.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is used at all the principal hospitals in the United States. Why is it?

MUNYON'S STAND AGAINST OLD FOGYISM

Bigotry and Prejudice Must Be Buried With Their Countless Victims.

AN AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Poisonous Drugs and Dangerous Nostrums Must Give Way to Advanced Science.

HUNDREDS ARE BEING CURED

If You Are Ailing. No Matter What the Disease is or How Many Doctors Have Failed to Cure You, Step into the Nearest Drug Store, Ask for a Guide to Health, Buy a 25-Cent Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Mrs. Mary Moss, 260 Chestnut street, Toronto, Canada, says: "I have used Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure with splendid results. I was so bad with this disease that food would lie for hours on my stomach causing me great pain and agony. I also had severe pains in my back and was frequently troubled with sour stomach. I had to be extremely careful what I ate and after using one vial of Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure I am now able to eat anything without distress afterwards. After suffering for years with this disease it is a pleasure to be again able to eat anything I desire. Thanks to Munyon."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price $1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

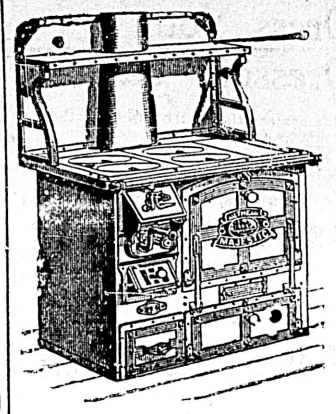
Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Watts—Do you really believe any one will ever invent a perfectly safe flying machine?

Potts—There are dozens of 'em now. They can't get high enough in the air to be in any danger.—Indianapolis Press.

Borroughs—I'm off for California; got a good job out there. Good-bye, old man; I'll never be able to express to you all I owe you for your many little kindnesses.

Lenders—Well, you might try a money order or a cheque.—Catholic Standard and Times.



We Shall Have a Cold Winter.

We have the Stoves you will require.
We have the largest stock of Air Tight Heaters.
We have the best styles.
We have the cheapest prices.
We have a new line of Coal Heaters.
We attend to all orders promptly.

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CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St

St. Alice Water

British Columbia's Natural Mineral Water

THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS

P. O. BOX 180. . . . TELEPHONE 435.

NOTICE.

COURTS OF ASSIZE, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden in the Court House, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the places and on the dates following, namely:—

City of Victoria, on the 2nd day of October, 1900.

City of Vancouver, on the 2nd day of October, 1900.

Town of Clinton, on the 12th day of October, 1900.

City of Nanaimo, on the 9th day of October, 1900.

City of New Westminster, on the 16th day of October, 1900.

City of Nelson, on the 16th day of October 1900.

City of Vernon, on the 16th day of October, 1900.

City of Kamloops, on the 23rd day of October, 1900.

City of Revelstoke, on the 25th day of October, 1900.

By Command,

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
15th June, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the date of the holding of a Court of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the City of Victoria, has been postponed from the 2nd day of October, to the 7th day of November, 1900.

By Command.

W. C. WELLS,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
21st September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post about 20 chains west of Chatham Point, on Johnston Street, Vancouver Island, running south 20 chains to Moodyville Saw Mill Lease thence west 80 chains, thence north to shore line, thence southeast course to point of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

T. HOLMES,

Shoal Bay, August 22, 1900.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to the "Creditors Trust Deeds Act," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Albert W. Snider, lately carrying on business at the City of Victoria, British Columbia, as a contractor under the name of A. W. Snider & Co., by deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors bearing date the 1st day of September, 1900, made in pursuance of the "Creditors Trust Deeds Act" and amending Acts has granted and assigned unto Robert Erskine, of Victoria, British Columbia, grocer, all his real and personal estate of whatsoever nature and kind in trust to pay the creditors of the said A. W. Snider & Co., ratably and proportionately, their just claims, without preference or priority, according to law.

The said deed of assignment was executed by the said A. W. Snider and Robert Erskine and Erskine, Wall & Co., on the 1st day of September, 1900.

All persons having claims against the said A. W. Snider & Co. are required on or before the 8th day of October, 1900, to forward to the Trustee full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them, and Notice is hereby given that after the said 8th day of October, 1900, the Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee shall then have had notice, and that the said trustee will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons, firm or corporation, of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

A Meeting of the Creditors will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 30 Langley Street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1900.

ROBERT ERSKINE.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
British Columbia.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF A DISEASE KNOWN AS BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Approved by Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 6th day of September, 1900.

1. All sick Chinese or Japanese must send or give notice of their illness to the Health Officer or Police Constable in the district where such Chinese or Japanese reside.

2. Physicians in attendance on sick Chinese or Japanese shall notify the Health Officer or Chairman of the Local Board of Health in Municipalities; or, if in an outlying district, the Government Agent must be notified. Such notification should state the cause of illness and the condition of the glands throughout the body of the sick person, and should be delivered to the Health Officer, Chairman of the Local Board of Health or Government Agent, as the case may be, at the earliest possible opportunity.

3. In City Municipalities the Medical Health Officer shall be notified within six hours of the death of any Chinese or Japanese, by the person on whose premises such death occurred, or by some relation or person having charge of the person so dying.

4. In Rural Municipalities, the Medical Health Officer, or the Chairman or Secretary of the Local Board of Health must be notified within six hours of such death; and in outlying districts, the Government Agent or Police Constable shall be notified within twelve hours after such death or as soon after as possible. Certificates as to the cause of death must be signed by the Health Officer in Municipalities, and in outlying districts by the Government Agent or some person duly authorized by him.

5. Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be liable, upon summary conviction before any two Justices of the Peace, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, with or without costs, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the convicting court.

CHARLES J. FAGAN, M.D.
Secretary, Provincial Board of Health.

By Command,

J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., September 8th, 1900.

[L.S.] HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, —Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

WHEREAS, by section 24 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of pheasants and quail of any variety in the province, and to declare within what periods and limits the said birds may be shot:

And whereas, His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by Order in Council dated the 19th day of September, 1900, has ordered that the disabilities as to the shooting of cock pheasants and quail be removed with respect to North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral Districts, Vancouver Island, for the months of October, November and December, 1900.

It is hereby ordered and declared that it shall be lawful to shoot cock pheasants and quail within the North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral Districts, Vancouver Island, during the months of October, November and December, 1900.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed:

Witness, the Honorable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and in the sixty-fourth year of Our reign.

By command.

W. C. WELLS,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

It is easy to say a thing is good—another matter to prove it—Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea will stand every test.

DOBLEY DISAPPEARS

(From the New York Sun.)

"Being married is such a bore!" said Mrs. Dobley.

"I wish you wouldn't talk like that," said Dobley. "When matters are irremediable there is nothing to be gained by dwelling upon them. We should try to cast off our troubles as though they didn't exist."

"That's very nice in theory," said Mrs. Dobley, "but one cannot get away from matrimony so easily. It hampers one so. Everything is so tame and commonplace. And yet to see the papers one would imagine that life was very exciting."

Mrs. Dobley's outburst of ennui had been suggested by a morning paper wherein divorces, prize fights and theatrical openings crowded each other vividly.

"Sometimes I think," she said pensively, "that I should like to go upon the stage."

"The only really exciting stage life," rejoined Dobley, "is the life of the amateur. It is full of color, adventure and possibilities. A thoroughly bad amateur performance—say, some classic drama in which the actors have to wear tights and togas and carry spears and shields—is more completely satisfying than any experience I know of."

"Divorces are always exciting," observed Mrs. Dobley, "and so are mysterious disappearances."

"Mysterious disappearances," said Dobley, "are interesting and easy. One can drop out of view more completely than if the earth had swallowed him, with very little trouble. A change in the manner of dress, the style of wearing the hair or the fashion of walking is a more effectual disguise than the wigs and beards of the old-fashioned melodrama. I will wager that I can disappear suddenly and that it will be impossible to track me. We have few Sherlock Holmeses nowadays."

"What a lovely idea!" said Mrs. Dobley. "To disappear completely without telling one human being where one was going and see how it seemed to lose your own identity."

"I will promise you that I can do it," said Dobley. "You will not be able to find even the slightest clue as to my whereabouts."

"Ah, yes, but you'd have all the fun!" said Mrs. Dobley; "suppose we both disappear."

"Both!" exclaimed Mr. Dobley; "can't you understand that the person who remained at home following up clues would have the cream of the situation? Fancy the mystery and the novelty of feeling like a detective."

"I can't exactly see that," remarked Mrs. Dobley. "I am not sure that I should like to feel like a detective. But if you really feel that way I shall disappear and you can follow up the clues."

"But where would you go," asked Dobley anxiously.

Mrs. Dobley laughed gayly. "Of course I shall not tell you," she replied. "It isn't likely that you would have any trouble finding me. I shall just disappear suddenly."

"Let's both disappear," said Dobley; "absolutely disappear for a week. Leave no traces whatever of our intended destinations. Travel incognito or in disguise if we wish. If possible let one track the other, using any detective ability that we may have, but calling in no outside aid whatever and telling no one of our plans."

"I suppose people would think it queer," mused Mrs. Dobley.

"Not understanding our longing for unusual adventure," said Dobley, "they might think it idiotic."

"Some people get so attached to their individual ruts you can't move them," said Mrs. Dobley. "Yes, it is best that we do not mention the idea of our going to a soul. When shall we go?"

"The ethics of a mysterious disappearance," said Dobley, "call for mystery in getting away. There must be entire secrecy as to the mode and time of disappearing. Within forty-eight hours, let us say, we shall be gone. That is all that is necessary we should know."

"I think it will be just too lovely for anything," said Mrs. Dobley delightedly. "I'll wear my ——"

"Sh——!" said Dobley; "no clues, remember! And yet just a few points that may help you. If I were you, I should attempt no elaborate disguise. It must be done very cleverly; otherwise you will be suspected."

Mrs. Dobley clasped her hands in rapture. "It will be perfectly fascinating," she said, "to be suspected."

"I'd wear a thick veil if I were you," suggested Dobley; "and powder your hair so that it will seem gray. Then you might stoop when you walk, limp a little and carry an old-fashioned travelling bag. This will insure your perfect safety from unpleasant attentions."

"Huh!" said Mrs. Dobley, "I don't intend to disappear looking like a fright; I want to find out how it seems to be alone in the world with no one to lean on. I shall wear no wedding ring and shall darken my eyebrows."

"Well, don't you get into any scrapes," said Dobley, "for if this thing gets out people won't understand, and they will talk."

"Oh, I'll be all right," said Mrs. Dobley. "Will you be home to dinner tonight."

"I refuse to answer," said Dobley firmly. "I have some important affairs to arrange before I disappear."

"And I," said Mrs. Dobley, "must call on the tailor about my new gown and do a little shopping. I haven't got an eyebrow pencil to my name."

"Take care of yourself," said Dobley, "and in case of any accident telegraph me—care——"

"Now, don't spoil everything by leaving an address," said Mrs. Dobley. "If anything should happen—why we can come home!"

"Yes—" yawned Dobley, "one can always do that; but it is so beastly slow."

Mrs. Dobley wrinkled her brows slightly. "It will certainly be a pleasant relief to get away," she asserted. "I get so tired of people sometimes."

"They are so much alike," said Dobley; that's the trouble. I have a strange dislike for human companionship at times. Environment becomes a gilded cage; faces are like masks without expression ——"

"Conversation is tiresome," interposed Mrs. Dobley; "not an original expression, not a thought—why it is positively unbearable!"

There was a perceptible coolness in the Dobley's parting, and when they met at dinner neither expressed any surprise at seeing the other still at home, and the subject of the forthcoming disappearance was not alluded to. Mrs. Dobley endeavored to act with complete unconcern in order to throw Dobley off the scent. She had ordered a closed cab to wait for her round the corner at 10. She had planned to slip out after dinner, putting a travelling cloak on over her gown. She pictured Dobley's surprise at finding that she had obtained, the start so cleverly.

Fate seemed to prosper her plans. Just after dinner Mr. Freshington was announced and was shown into the library. Mrs. Dobley thought this would be a capital time for her escape. She waited until Mr. Dobley had gone to greet the visitor and stole gently upstairs. She donned her travelling coat and a hat and veil and went softly past the library door, smiling to herself at the success of her ruse. She listened for a moment to hear Dobley's voice, but there was absolute silence. She waited another moment breathless, but the stillness was uncanny. She peered through the curtains and Mr. Freshington sat alone looking through a magazine. Mrs. Dobley rush in.

"Where is Mr. Dobley?" she demanded.

Freshington looked up in surprise at this strange greeting.

"I don't know, I'm sure," he replied: "I've been waiting for the last quarter of an hour to see him."

Mrs. Dobley gasped. "Then he's gone!" she said.

"Gone?" queried Freshinton.

"Yes—disappeared!" she exclaimed; "Doesn't it seem horrid?"

"He's probably stepped over to the club," said Freshington. "He didn't understand that I was here."

"But he did!" declared Mrs. Dobley. "He saw the card and said he was coming up to see you. It's just a mean trick!"

Freshington had learned to conceal any surprise he might feel at Dobley's doings which were sometimes erratic.

"If I should see him——" he began.

"You won't!" said Mrs. Dobley decidedly. "He's taken the opportunity to get away."

"To get away?" said Freshington. "Where?"

"I don't know," said Mrs. Dobley, losing all enjoyment of the situation. "That's just it! He's mysteriously disappeared. And I think he's a mean old thing! I meant it just as a joke!"

Mrs. Dobley dabbed her eyes and sniffed pathetically. "Just think if anything should happen, or if burglars should get into the house. Oh, I don't know what I shall do!"

"Let me understand," said Freshington, "Is this a Dobleyan joke or what?"

Mrs. Dobley incoherently unfolded the plot to Freshington's amazed ears. "And it seemed such fun," she sobbed, "for me to get off first and I knew he'd follow the cab and that we'd meet and he would think I really intended to go and would beg me to remain or allow him to accompany me. There would be the joke! You see I didn't really intend to go. I am afraid to travel alone. He knows perfectly well that I am, and now he's just gone away perfectly unconcerned."

"He hasn't had time to go very far," said Freshington. "Perhaps we can head him off?"

"The very thing," said Mrs. Dobley. "But then the trouble is we were to leave no clues."

"I can try at the club," said Freshington, somewhat dazed by the mystery of the matter; "and I'll telephone you."

"No. I shall go, too," said Mrs. Dobley. "I could never stand the suspense. The cab is waiting."

"The cab?" said Freshington.

"Why yes—don't you understand? I had the cab wait around the corner and just as soon as he found I had gone he would immediately telephone the stable, for he knows I always go in a cab if there is any excuse for it. They would tell him the station I had driven to. He would drive there madly and find me waiting for the train and bring me home. I had it all planned so nicely—and n—n—now—its all—s—spoiled!"

Freshington and Mrs. Dobley found the cab and drove to Dobley's club, where, however, no trace of him could be found. Mrs. Dobley was nearly in hysterics by this time.

"I shall send out an alarm," she said; "or, better yet let us put an advertisement in the paper. 'Come home at once. Almost distracted.'"

"That's a good idea," said Freshington. "In the meantime suppose we stop at some of the railroad stations. We may find him waiting for a train."

They drove to one station and questioned the man in charge, describing Dobley minutely.

"A man took a train a few moments ago," he said, "but he had gray whiskers and walked with a cane."

"A disguise," hoarsely whispered Mrs. Dobley. "He most probably would have a disguise. Oh, this is dreadful!"

"Did the man act queerly?" she asked excitedly.

"He ate about a quart of peanuts while he waited for the train," said the agent. "I don't know whether you'd call that suspicious or not."

"He's perfectly wild about peanuts!" said Mrs. Dobley. "Can't you see? An old man with gray whiskers eating peanut—why it's just as plain!"

"Then I'll telegraph to the first station the train stops at," said Freshington.

"But whom can you telegraph to?" moaned Mrs. Dobley. "He'll think it's a trick to find where he is going. He'll never admit who he is."

"Wait a minute," said Freshington, taking up a telegraph blank.

"Man With Gray Whiskers, Train No. ——. Arriving——:

"Come back at once. Your wife is almost insane."

"That's a splendid idea!" said Mrs. Dobley. "He will understand that and return."

"I am very much surprised at Dobley doing anything so extremely foolish," said Freshington. "I can't understand it."

"He said h—h—home was slow," wept Mrs. Dobley. "B—b—beastly slow, he said. That's just the way with you men!"

"But he thought you were going, too, didn't he?" asked Freshington.

"But I didn't really mean to go," said Mrs. Dobley. "He might have known that."

"Well, there's only one thing to do now, and that is to go home," suggested Freshington, "and wait for him to return."

Freshington left the address of the Dobley home with the agent and told him to direct the gray-haired gentleman there should he come back on the train. Then there was a mournful return to the club, where more inquiries were made without avail.

Then back to Dobley's. Mrs. Dobley rushed weeping violently into the library, followed by Freshington, who had concluded to send out a general alarm for Dobley if the telegram brought no result. Mrs. Dobley shrieked and threw herself into a chair, alternately laughing and crying, when she observed Mr. Dobley seated calmly smoking a cigar at the library table.

"Well," she said, "I knew you'd never go!"

"Where have you been?" asked Freshington. "We have been chasing all over the town after you."

"A very peculiar proceeding on your part," said Dobley.

"I thought you h—h—h—had disappeared mysteriously," said Mrs. Dobley, "and we went hunting for c—c—clues."

"I've been here the entire evening," said Dobley, calmly.

"Oh, come now," said Freshington; "we know better than that."

"We didn't leave here until after 10 o'clock," said Mrs. Dobley, "and I had to tell Mr. Freshington all about our plan to disappear, and he thought you had gone to the club."

"Yes," said Dobley, "I had the pleasure of hearing your wild conjectures and absurd deductions before you went away."

"You heard!" exclaimed Mrs. Dobley, "and never said a word! Oh!"

"There was no one in the room," said Freshington.

"I beg your pardon, I was," said Dobley.

"Where?" asked Mrs. Dobley and Freshington in one breath.

"Under the piano," said Dobley.

"I know you were hidden around somewhere," said Mrs. Dobley. "That's what I said all those things for, just so you'd hear."

"I was pleased to learn that I should be missed," said Dobley.

Just then the bell rang loudly. A servant came back in some alarm. There were loud voices in the hall.

"There's a man down there with two policemen," said the servant. "He's making a time."

"He seems disturbed about something," said Dobley.

"He wants to know why he was brought back here to town by a telegram about his wife," explained the servant. "He's awful mad!"

Freshington looked at Mrs. Dobley in horror.

"What kind of a man is it?" she asked.

"An old gentleman with gray whiskers," said the man. "A queer sort of person."

"Great Scott!" said Freshington.

"You'd better go and see what the poor man wants," said Mrs. Dobley to her husband; "he may be in some trouble."

Dobley went out of the room. Once more the eyes of Mrs. Dobley and Freshington met and they smiled sweetly at each other.

"Peanuts!" said Freshington. "I'm sorry for Dobley!"

"I'm not! Not one bit!" said Mrs. Dobley as she unpinned her hat. "It will serve him just right!"

PAINFUL, FATAL KIDNEY DISEASE.

The Symptoms by Which to Know It—The Treatment by Which to Cure It—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of these organs.

Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well-known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney diseases on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills: one pill a dose; 25 cents a box: at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

"I feel as if I should fly to pieces." How often these words are on woman's lips. They express to the uttermost the nerve-racked condition of the body, which makes life a daily martyrdom.

If this condition had come suddenly it would have been unbearable. But the transition was gradual. A little more strain each day on the nerves. A little more drain each day on the vitality. Any woman would be glad to be rid of such a condition. Every woman tries to be rid of it. Thousands of such women have been cured by Dr. Pierce's treatment, with his "Favorite Prescription," when local doctors had entirely failed to cure.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no opium, cocaine, or other narcotic.

A certain elderly gentleman suffered much from absent-mindedness, and was frequently compelled to seek the assistance of his servant. "Thomas," he would constantly say, "I have just been looking for something, and now I can't remember what it is," whereupon the obliging Thomas invariably made suggestions. "Was it your purse, or spectacles, or cheque book, sir?" and so on, till he hit on the right object.

One night, after the old gentleman had retired, the bell rang for Thomas, and on reaching the bedroom he found his master rambling restlessly about the room.

"Thomas, Thomas," he said, "I came up here for something, and now I've forgotten what!"

"Was it to go to bed, sir?" suggested his faithful retainer.

"Ah! the very thing—the very thing! Thank you, Thomas. Good night!"

BUILDING UP RAPIDLY.
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Terms: One-third cash; balance 6 and 12 months at 6 per cent. interest.

APPLY

THOMAS KITCHIN

Head Agency NANAIMO, B. C.

Finance and Commerce

ON WALL STREET.

New York, Sept. 29.—The stock market was professional to-day, which resulted in a show of animation and strength on account of the active demand from the short interests, which were covered by the bank statement. This element saw encouragement in the fact that the raid upon the banking surplus was restricted to less than $4,000,000 while a much heavier depletion was expected. The prospect of favorable developments in the coal strike situation over Sunday increased the disposition of the bears to cover, and the recovery in prices from the early low level ran between one and two points for the principal active stocks. The early selling of stocks was encouraged by selling for foreign account, and by rumors of financial difficulties in Berlin, where the exigencies of a settlement caused a jump of 2 per cent. in the rate for short discount bills. The steel stocks were rather firm throughout, intimations from officials of several of the great trunk lines of an intention to provide for their year's need forthwith, at the present price of $26 for steel rails helped the group. Large receipts of raw sugar, doing away with some of the danger of a shortage helped sugar. A feature was a further marking down of sterling exchange rates by the exchange bankers in spite of the nominal character of the Saturday market.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 29.—The closing quotations to-day were as follows:

A. T. & S. F.	27¼
A. T. & S. F., pfd.	69¼
B. & O.	68¼
Can. Sou.	49
C. & O.	27⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	61
C. B. & Q.	123
C. & N. W.	159
C. M. & St. P.	113⅝
C. R. I. & P.	104¾
C. St. P. M. & O.	110
D. & H.	111
D. L. & W.	175¼
Erie	10⅞
Great Northern, pfd.	149¼
Illinois Central	116¼
L. & N.	71¼
Manhattan Elev.	86¾
Mex. Cent.	11⅛
Missouri Pacific	48¼
M. K. & T.	27¼
Jersey Central	133¼
N. Y. C. & H.	126¾
N. Y. O. & W.	20
Norfolk	33
Norfolk, pfd.	74
Northern Pacific	47
Northern Pacific, pfd.	67¼
Pacific Mail	29
Penna	128
P. C. C. & St. L.	49¾
Reading	15⅞
Reading, pfd.	55¼
Southern Pacific	31⅝
Southern Railway	11⅛
Southern Railway, pfd.	52
T. C. & I.	55¼
Texas Pacific	14⅛
Union Pacific	56¼
Union Pacific, pfd.	73
Wabash, pfd.	17¼
Western Union	78½
Amn. Coton Oil	33
A. S. & W.	31
A. S. & W., pfd.	71½
American Sugar	116¾
Amn. Tin Plate	27
American Tobacco	88¾

Money on call, no loan closed offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾ per cent. Sterling exchange weak, $4.85¼ for demand and at $4.82¼ for 60 days. Posted rates $4.83@½. Commercial bills, $4.82¼@¾. Mexican dollars 49⅞c. Government bonds steady.

TORONTO STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co.)

Toronto, Sept. 29.—Closing quotations to day were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Athabasca	$ 6.50	$ 6.00
B. C. Gold Fields	3¼	3
Big Three	2¼	1¾
Black Tail	15	13¾
Brandon and Golden C.	10	6
Butte and Boston	3	2¼
Canadian G. F. S.	8	7
Cariboo McKinney	85	75
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.50	1.35
Centre Star	1.65	1.55
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	41.00	38.50
California	9	8
Deer Trail Con	3⅞	3⅝
Evening Star	6	4½
Fairview Corp	2¾	2⅜
Golden Star	5	4½
Gold Hills	2½	1¾
Giant	4	3
Iron Mask	38	30
Jim Blaine	11	6
King	6	4
Knob Hill	54	40
Lone Pine—Surprise Con	12	6
Monte Christo Con	3½	2
Montreal Gold Fields	3½	2
Montreal and London	13	12
Morning Glory	10	8
Mountain Lion	60	45
Noble Five	6½	4¾
North Star	1.00	99
Old Ironsides	75	40
Olive	18	15
Payne	1.00	90
Rambler Cariboo Con	26	23¾
Republic	76	74
Slocan Sovereign	13	7
Victory Triumph	2½	1½
Virtue	63	57
War Eagle Con	1.53	1.48
Waterloo	2¾	2
White Bear	3	2¼
Winnipeg	8	5

SALES.

B. C. G. F.—500 at 3½; 500, 500 at 3.
Deer Trail—1,000 at 3¾.
Golden Star—500 at 6; 500 at 5½; 500 at 5.

Telles, Vt.—1,000 at 4½; 5,000 at 5.
Hammond Reef—5,000 at 4¾; 500 at 4½.
White Bear—1,000 at 2⅞.

THE MINING MARKET.

(Weekly Report by J. F. Foulkes & Co.)

The past week has been quiet in most stocks, though Rambler Cariboo has hardened slightly, and American Boy has advanced to 11 cents, offered freely. We fully expect this stock to reach 25 cents before Christmas, and this is a very conservative estimate of its value. The present development on the Noble Five group shows most encouraging indications. Payne is slightly weaker, as is Cariboo Camp McKinney, but both are standard dividend payers and will undoubtedly be the first to feel the effect of an improved market.

PIONEER TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

WHOLESALE. The Vancouver Agency Limited. VANCOUVER, B.C

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co.)

New York, Sept. 29.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	115¾	116⅜	115⅝	116⅜
Amn. Tob.	87¾	88⅜	87½	88⅜
P. G., Chicago	84½	84⅝	83¼	84⅝
C. M. & St. P.	112⅞	113⅜	112¼	113⅝
M. S. R.	86	86⅞	85⅝	86¾
C. B. & Q.	121⅞	123	121¾	123
C. R. I. & P.	104	104¾	103¾	104¾
B. R. T.	50¼	50⅝	49¼	50⅝
A. & S. F., pfd	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	69⅜
T. C. & I.	54½	55¼	54	55¼
A. S. & W. com.	30½	31	30¼	31
B. & O.	67⅝	68¼	67¼	68¼
L. & N.	70⅝	71¼	70¼	71¼
Con. Tob.	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24¼

Money loaning at 2 per cent.

ROSSLAND MINES.

Rossland, Sept. 29.—The output for the week which ended this evening comes up very nearly to the figures of the previous week, being 7,370 tons. Of this quantity the Le Roi sent out 4,827 tons, Centre Star 1,989, Le Roi No. 2 504, and Giant 50 tons. That this tonnage will be kept up till the end of the year is a matter that depends on the increase in the smelter capacity but to no small degree upon the ability of the railway to the Northport smelter to keep up a sufficient supply of ore cars. If the output is kept up to the figures of the past two weeks during the coming month of October, the total of last year will have been reached by the end of the month, and the export for November and December will then represent the increase for the year's shipments over those of last year. The Rossland Great Western promises to begin the shipping of ore during the coming week. This will add a new and steady shipper to the list, as the mine can easily output from 400 to 600 tons of ore per day. It is probable that about 300 tons per day will be sent out at the start. The Columbia & Kootenay is preparing to ship from the No. 5 tunnel, where some faces are being cut for stopes. Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., had a consultation to-day with the management of the War Eagle and Centre Star as to smelter rates to the Trail smelter. A freight and treatment rate of $4.75 per ton has been offered by the management of the smelter but it was refused some days since. The result of to-day's conference could not be learned, as both sides were reticent. If the C. P. R. smelter does not come to a point which suits the War Eagle people, it is said that they will build a smelter. Following is the output for the week and year:

	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	4,827	113,328
Centre Star	1,989	14,963
War Eagle		1,063
Le Roi No. 2	504	2,094
Iron Mask		1,435
I. X. L.		370
Evening Star		351
Monte Christo		273
Giant	50	230
Iron Colt		80
Spitzee		20
Total	7,370	143,746

As a tonic, nothing in the world beats Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

CENTURY'S GROWTH.

Census of the United States Now and a Hundred Years Ago.

The first census of the United States taken the first Monday in August, 1790, showed the population of the thirteen states then existing, and of the unorganized territory, to be, in the aggregate, 3,929,214. The total area of settlement at that time was 239,935 square miles, as against 1,947,280 one hundred years later.

The population was distributed almost entirely on the Atlantic seaboard, extending from the eastern boundary of Maine nearly to Florida, and in the region known as the Atlantic plain. Only a very small portion of the inhabitants of the United States, not, indeed, more than 5 per cent., was found west of the system of the Appalachian mountains. The densest settlement was in Eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and about New York city.

At the second census, that of 1800, the frontier had been extended so as to include 282,208 square miles, and the aggregate population was 5,308,483. The New York settlement had poured up the Hudson to the mouth of the Mohawk, and thence through the great natural roadway westward. A narrow belt of settlement even stretched down the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, completely surrounding the Adirondack region.

In Pennsylvania settlement had extended up the Susquehanna and joined the New York groups. With the exception of two strips along the western border of Pennsylvania, the northern port of the state, west of the Susquehannas, was as yet entirely without inhabitants. Immigrants had travelled across the southern half of the state and settled in a body about the forks of the Ohio river. The founding of Pittsburg was in this period.

Virginia had changed but little, but North Carolina was now fairly populated, the mountain region having been nearly all reclaimed to the service of man. The settlements in Northern Kentucky had spread southwest across the state, and even into Tennessee, forming a junction with the little settlement on the Cumberland river. The group thus formed had extended down the Ohio to the junction with the Cumberland, and across the Ohio river, where may be noted the beginning of Cincinnati.

Other infant settlements appeared in the census of one hundred years ago. On the east side of the Mississippi river was a strip of settlement along the bluffs of the Yazoo bottom. Above this, on the west side, the census of 1800 showed the beginning of St. Louis, not at that time within the United States, and across the river an adjacent settlement in what was then known as Indian Territory.

The growth of the settlements was much retarded between the census of 1790 and that of 1800 by the hostility of the Indian tribes. In Georgia especially the large and powerful tribes of the Creeks and the Cherokees stubbornly opposed the progress of population.

During the decade Vermont, formed from a part of New York, had been admitted to the Union; also Kentucky and Tennessee, formed from the "territory south of the river Ohio." Mississippi Territory had been organized, having, however, very different boundaries from what is known later as the state of that name, while the "territory northwest of the Ohio had been divided, and Indiana Territory organized from the western portion."

From the first United States census to the eleventh, a period of one hundred years, the population of the United States grew from 3,929,214 to 62,622,250, while the century witnessed such an immense spread of settlement that the original 239,935 square mies of the Union increased to 1,947,280, and an average in density of 32.16 to the square mile obtained. The unsettled area within the United States is now probably less than 10,000 square miles.

Pain Killer is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes. There's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Albion Iron Works Co, Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

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For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and full particulars, write to

T. J. TRAPP, President. W. H. KEARY, Manager and Secretary.

AN IRRIGATION DANGER

The Use of Water in the American Desert Has Unexpected Results.

From Montreal Star.

Very glowing reports have been published from time to time regarding the wonderful effects of irrigation in the far Western States. The first cost was great, but it was claimed that the effect was to turn the desert into a garden of wondrous fertility, producing enormous crops that would never fail on account of lack of rain and never spoil because of too much rain. There were many examples of success that seemed to justify such statements and many believed that the vast region formerly known as the Great American Desert would eventually becoming one of the most productive farming districts in the United States. All that was required to accomplish this, they said, was plenty of capital to carry out irrigation.

But now a note of alarm is being sounded. The lands which yielded such enormous crops of vegetables and fruits when first irrigated are again becoming deserts.

It is explained that the soil is underlaid by deposits of alkaline salts which have accumulated for ages, and the water applied by irrigation dissolves these salts and brings them to the surface from quite a depth. As the water evaporates there is left behind a coating of salt which at first seems beneficial, enriching the land, but as time goes on and the salt in the soil increases, the land is ruined by it.

Professor F. H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey, has just returned to Washington from a trip to the irrigation belt and in an interview with the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript he said that some of the finest farms and orchards in the West have been ruined in this way.

"I have been into the cellar of a man's house," said Prof. Newell, "dug out of that homogeneous earth called loess, which is so fine that the cellar walls stand up without support and the marks of the pick show for years, and yet so full of salt that in the evening the whole sides of the cellar would glisten. On land of that kind when first irrigated you get enormous crops, but unless great care is taken a fine crust of salt will in a few years gather on the surface. The farmer will see the white spots begin to appear, gradually spreading into the great patches until finally his entire fields are overrun. I have seen beautiful orchards of apple, plum and almond ruined in this way. But irrigationists are making considerable progress in fighting this tendency. The first remedy is an abundant washing of the soil. In flood seasons water may be poured over lands liable to this trouble in such quantities as to flush it out. Much may also be accomplished by skill in irrigation, the avoidance of over-irrigation, and that is something which oftentimes injures a man's neighbors more than himself. Then, certain plants are very greedy of alkali, and take it up faster than the irrigation brings it to the surface. The best remedy of this kind is the sweet clover weed, which grown almost to the height of a bush in a single season. By cutting it off frequently it makes a fairly serviceable forage plant, which fact, with its favorable effect upon the alkali will result in its cultivation to quite an extent in rotation with other crops. The sugar beet is quite an alkali consumer, although it must be introduced before the ground gets too heavily saturated. Asparagus would probably take up a good deal of the salt also. Irrigation is making great progress in the West, and what I regard as its most significant recent development is the improved methods of pumping. It used to be considered impracticable to pump water on account of expense. Now, through electric transmission of power, devices have been rigged up by which the power of the falling water in a stream will be used to raise to the surface the water from wells. In the first place the water is spread by means of ditches over a stretch of territory, and it soaks down into the earth; the pump, the power of which is still furnished by the river, lifts this water back again to the surface and makes it do service a second time, thus extending the irrigation area. There are places in the San Joachim Valley, where, had the first settlers bored a well they would not have reached water by digging hundreds of feet. The soil has now become so water soaked by irrigation that wells are easily made. In Fresno they are actually having to drain the land, it has been so much irrigated."

Fortunately the area of alkaline lands in Canada is comparatively small, and the Dominion as a whole is so well watered that there is little necessity for irrigation. We have so many lakes and rivers that the evaporation is sufficient to cause frequent rainfalls. Of course, dry seasons sometimes come, but we do not have year after year of drought.

But there is a small portion of the Canadian Northwest Territories where the conditions are somewhat similar to those prevailing in the Western States, where irrigation has been extensively practiced, and the suggestions of Prof. Newell may be of value to settlers in that section.

A LULLABY.

(Sing it to Your Baby.)

Oh, One-Eyed Pete was a pirate bold,
Who murdered marines for their gold.
His favored tune was the clank-clank-clank
Of the chains of the folks that walked the plank.

But biz got dull on the Spanish main,
And, idleness being against his grain,
In search of loot to China he went,
And 'helped the Christian argument.
Now, Pete was not averse to gore,
But he never saw sights like those before.
His stomach was strong, but 'twas upset
By the Christian use of the bayonet.
"These Christians are too swift for me,"
Said Pete, "I guess I'll go back to sea."

"Can you distinguishe between a hurricane, a cyclone, and a tornado?"

"No, I can't. But I'm certain of one thing."

"What's that?"

"If I was afflicted with any of them I'd be sure to want to trade it off for either of the others."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"GISBURN" FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria.

This property, containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the Corner of Moss Street and Belcher Avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well built stable on the property, and a large, well stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Sept. 29.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is still high on the Vancouver Island Coast, but a trough of lower pressure is passing from Cariboo southward to the American Plateau district and Lower California, and that movement has caused to-day our more cloudy weather and fresh westerly winds. The only rain that has fallen since morning has been in Assiniboia and Montana, where a high area is central. Temperatures have been somewhat lower to-day, especially in the Northwest.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	47	58
New Westminster	42	58
Kamloops	..	60
Barkerville	24	46
Calgary	32	44
Winnipeg	38	60
Portland, Ore.	44	62
San Francisco, Cal.	56	80

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m.—(Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Moderate or fresh westerly winds; partly cloudy and cooler.

Lower Mainland: Light winds; mostly cloudy; stationary or lower temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	48	Mean	52
Noon	57	Highest	58
5 p.m.	54	Lowest	47

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.....Calm.
Noon.....4 miles southwest.
5 p.m.....20 miles west.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—4 hours 54 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.236
Corrected.....30.249

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.14

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

A. Johnson	Dr. Gurin
Geo. Folson	J. W. Moore
Miss Smith	M. A. McLaughlin
Mrs. Myree	Chas. Butler
Allan Cameron	Mrs. White
S. Barber	A. S. Roseheim
J. Phillip	E. R. Reed
E. O. Mahone	O. C. Bates

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Mr. Gaylord	Mrs. Clifton
Mrs. Gaylord	Capt. F. D. Walker
Miss Ada Jaynes	W. H. Reed
Jas. Saunders	J Fagan
Mrs. Jackson	J. H. Corbett
S. Machure	Mrs. Corbett
T. A. Ostler	F. F. Robertson
J. D. McNeil	Mrs. Robertson
R. T. Johnston	Mr. Leadly
Mrs. Turner	Mrs. Leadly
D. R. Ker	J. F. Frame
G. M. Leishman	A. Gordon
J. J. Hanna	A. H. Mitchell
Mrs. Jarrett	Mrs. Mitchell
W. C. Brown	Mrs. Strange
Mrs. Toper	Sir R. Anstruther
Ed. Lane	J. H. Davidson
Geo. Sidley	

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

H. Young & Co.	D. Spencer
The Hutcheson Co.	B. C. E. R. Co.
McCandless Bros.	W. C. Grand
E. G. Prior & Co.	P. McQuade & Son
Turner, B. & Co.	Patterson S. Co.
A. R. Johnson & Co.	J. H. Baker
R. J. Wenborn	W. Johnson
M. R. Smith & Co.	W. H. Adams

ALCOHOLISM.

Cured at Home.

REV. FATHER QUINLIVAN'S TRIBUTE.

To Whom It May Concern:—The good points of Mr. Dixon's new discovery for the cure of the liquor habit, in my opinion, are the following: 1st. If taken according to directions it completely removes all craving for liquor in the short space of three days; its use for a longer time is intended only to build up the system. 2nd. It leaves no bad after effects, but on the contrary, aids in every way the health of the patient, whilst freeing him from the desire for drink. 3rd. The patient may use it without interfering with his business or leaving his home. All other liquor cures I have yet heard of are very costly, operate slowly, are doubtful as to effects and often impair the health and constitution of the patient. I therefore look upon this remedy as a real boon, recommend it heartily to all concerned, and bespeak for it here in Montreal and elsewhere, every success.—J. Quinlivan, S. S., Pastor St. Patrick's, Montreal.

Full particulars of this new medicine mailed free to all applicants. Address Mr. Dixon, 81 Willcocks Street, Toronto, Ont.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers. *

STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time and it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend

Pulmonic Cough Cure

As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.

Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas

Invertavish Nursery

Holly, Box, Chestnut, Magnolia, Tulip, Junipers, Pines, Japan Maples, Monkey Puzzles and various other beautiful trees and shrubs for sale. Building lots also.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

AUCTION

..OF..

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Thursday, October 4th,

AT 2 P. M.

Particulars Wednesday.

AUCTION

..OF..

REAL ESTATE.

We shall hold a sale of Victoria Real Estate in the third week of October, and will include upon special terms any property that the owners are desirous of selling at rock bottom prices.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

The Biggest Snap Ever Offered to the Public

Wreck Bay.

20 shares Ucluelet (Wreck Bay) Mining Company, $20.00 per share. These shares will be worth $100 each within 12 months.

ANOTHER WEEKLY CONSIGNMENT OF GOLD DUST arrived last night, although water in the big flume has not yet been turned on. No more shares on the market at less than $40.00.

The Cuthbert-Browne Co'y, L'T'd.

LOCAL NEWS.

I. O. O. F. Meeting.—Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., meet on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. The Patriarchal degree will be conferred on one brother, and the report of a committee will be considered, also applications for membership.

To-day's Excursion. — Should the weather prove fine, no doubt a very large crowd will go up the line to-day to the band concert at the new Strathcona hotel, at Shawnigan Lake. The fare is but 50 cents for the round trip, and trains will leave at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Home Grown Barley.—Henry Reifel, manager of the Union brewery, at Nanaimo, a few years ago sent out a quantity of barley seed to farmers, free of charge, with the object of having barley growing taken hold of, if it were feasible. Recent information at hand indicates that the experiment is likely to prove a success, which is a matter for congratulation.

To Purchase Organ.—An effort is being made by the members of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, to arrange for the purchase of a pipe organ, which is at present in use in a church at Unsworth, a small village near Portsmouth. The organ is rather larger than is required by St. Saviour's church, but the price is very low, and it is, therefore, considered a desirable purchase. The instrument, of course, being suitable to a simple village church in the Old Country, cannot be compared with those existing in the Victoria churches; but it will, nevertheless, be a welcome addition to the equipment of St. Saviour's.

The Vaudeville Bill.—The patrons of the Savoy theatre are assured of a veritable banquet of good things this week, and the majority will be pleased to hear that comedy will predominate. The star attraction will be Wm. J. Mills, the highest salaried person who has ever appeared in vaudeville in the Northwest. His act consists of character changes, and his costumes are actually beyond description, judging by notices from the Eastern press that have preceded him. The Gottlobs, a team of Dutch comedians, of long standing, will make their initial bow, and if they do not succeed in dispelling the very worst case of misanthrope then the case is incurable. As an aid they will have Gus Leonard, the "Odd Comedian," who is proclaimed the king of jesters. Miss Sue Blanchard, the double-voiced vocalist, who is an established favorite, will make her re-appearance. The Wilma Sisters, the great singing team, will also be heard; while Marie D. Wood, with her rich, sweet notes, will continue to charm the audience. As this young lady is to retire from the stage at the expiration of her engagement here, everyone should avail themselves of this chance of hearing her. Maud Margeson, who puts everybody in a good humor, assisted by Master Norman, the clever little tot, close this week. Fox and Long, who made quite a hit last week, also leave to play in Vancouver next week. This will surely prove the banner week of the season at the Savoy.

YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth); by helping to develop same; that is, if you have any money to invest, invest it right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you (instead of helping to develop parts far away). To the speculator I say, if you want to speculate, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and if it be in mines, you cannot find better than what we have right here on this island (only want capital to develop them). Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade, the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

You haven't sent anything to the rummage sale, have you, Della?

Yes, I have, David; I sent those three old lamps that won't work.—Indianapolis Journal.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star. *

The Saanich Agriculturists

Closing Day of the Annual Exhibition of the Society.

Large Attendance From the City and District—Prize List.

The attendance yesterday at the annual exhibition of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society was the largest in years, many going out from the city, the drive being an additional attraction. Mention was made yesterday of the exhibits in the hall and all that it is necessary to add is that the exhibits of live stock were on a par with those already described. During the afternoon sports, including horse racing, were given for the entertainment of the visitors. An unfortunate accident occurred during one of the races, a horse running away and rather seriously injuring Mr. Few. He was brought to the city and sent to the Jubilee hospital. The full prize list follows:

CATTLE.

Durhams.

Bull, two years or over—1, X. Marcotte.
Bull, 1 year and under—1, F. Turgoose. 2, G. Sangster.
Cow—1, S. Fairclough; 2, W. M. LePoer Trench.
Yearling—1, J. Bryce.
Heifer Calf—1, S. Cadman; 2, S. Fairclough.

Jerseys.

Bull, 2 years and over—1, J. Watt.
Cow—1, W. M. LePoer Trench; 2, G. Sangster.
Heifer, 2 year old—1, Haldon Bros.
Yearling Heifer—1, J. Bryce; 2, W. M. LePoer Trench.
Heifer Calf—1, Haldon Bros.

Holsteins.

Bull, 2 years and over—1, Davies & Buttery.
Bull, 1 year and under—1, J. Hagan.
Cow—1, Davies & Buttery; 2, F. Turgoose.
Heifer, 2 year old—1, F. Turgoose.

Grades.

Best Milch Cow—1, Mr. Trench; 2, J. Brooks.
Heifer, 2 year old—1, Mr. Trench; 2, Haldon Bros.
Heifer, yearling—1, J. Brooks.
Heifer Calf—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, S. Cadman.

SHEEP.

Cotswolds.

Ram, any age—1, J. Richardson; 2, J. Richardson.
Ram Lamb—1, J. Richardson; 2, J. Richardson.
Two Ewes, any age—1, J. Richardson; 2, Haldon Bros.
Two Ewe Lambs—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, Haldon Bros.

Southdowns.

Ram, any age—1, J. Shopland; 2, J. Shopland.
Two Ewes, any age—1, J. Shopland; 2, F. Turgoose.
Two Ewe Lambs—1, J. Shopland; 2, J. Shopland.

Oxford Downs.

Ram, any age—1, J. Richardson.
Ram Lamb—1, J. Richardson.
Two Ewes, any age—1, J. Richardson; 2, Haldon Bros.
Two Ewe Lambs—1, J. Richardson.

Shropshires.

Ram, any age—1, W. Grimmer.
Ram Lamb—1, W. Grimmer.
Two Ewes, any age—1, J. Richardson; 2, W. Grimmer.
Two Ewe Lambs—1, W. Grimmer.

HORSES.

Draught.

Stallion—1, J. Bryce; 2, J. Bryce.
Span Horses—1, J. Bryce; 2, W. J. Taylor.
Single Draught—1, J. Bryce; 2, J. Erskine.
3 year old Gelding or Filly—1, J. Bryce.
2 year old Gelding or Filly—1, J. Bryce.
Brood Mare—1, J. Bryce.
Sucking Colt—1, J. Bryce.

Roadsters.

Span Horses—1, J. Brooks.
Saddle Horse—1, A. G. Wrigley; 2, J. Brooks.
3 year old Gelding or Filly—1, G. B. Dyne; 2, F. Turgoose.
2 year old Gelding or Filly—1, I. W. Young; 2, W. M. LePoer Trench.
1 year old Gelding or Filly—1, S. Fairclough.
Brood Mare—1, W. J. Taylor; 2, Mark Hewitt.
1 year old Gelding or Filly—1, S. Fairclough.
Sucking Colt—1, W. J. Taylor; 2, J. Sluggett.

General Purpose.

Team—1, F. Neaves; 2, Simon Bros.
Mare and Foal—1, S. Fairclough.
2 year old Gelding or Filly—1, X. Marcotte.
Yearling Colt—1, F. Neaves; 2, J. Erskine.
Sucking Colt—1, S. Fairclough; 2, X. Marcotte.

SWINE.

Berkshires.

Boar—1, A. G. Wrigley.
Sow, under 12 months—1, A. G. Wrigley.

Chester Whites.

Boar—1, Haldon Bros.
Brood Sow—1, Haldon Bros.
Sow, under 12 months—1, X. Marcotte; 2, G. Sangster.
Boar, under 12 months—1, G. Sangster.

POULTRY.

Cochins—1, Mrs. Dyne; 2, X. Marcotte.
Brahmas—1, X. Marcotte; 2, Milton Shelton.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—1, Milton Shelton.
White Rocks—1, Mrs. Dyne.
Langshans—1, Mrs. Dyne.
Wyandottes—1, Rev. F. G. Christmas.
Game Fowls—1, J. Camp.
Brown Leghorns—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, Mrs. Dyne.
Black Minorcas—1, Mrs. Dyne; 2, Milton Shelton.
Black Spanish—1, X. Marcotte.
Bantams—1, Mrs. McKenzie; 2, Mrs. McKenzie.
Dorkings—1, Rev. F. G. Christmas.
Pekin Ducks—1, X. Marcotte; 2, Jos. Rule.
Other Ducks—1, X. Marcotte; 2, H. Simpson.
Geese—1, H. Simpson.
Pigeons—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, S. Cadman.
Rabbits—1, Master Wolf; 2, Mrs. Dyne.
Mrs. Dyne's Special Prize for Dry Picked Poultry—Mrs. Hewitt.

Ladies' Prizes.

Silk Patchwork Quilt—1, Mrs. J. W. Winslow.
Patchwork Quilt, ordinary—1, Mrs. J. Bell.
Knitted Hose—1, Mrs. W. R. Armstrong; 2, Mrs. J. W. Winslow.
Pair Stockings, Darned—1, Mrs. J. S. Reid; 2, Mrs. J. W. Winslow.
Berlin Work—1, Mrs. W. Copeland.
Crochet Lace, cotton—1, Mrs. J. W. Winslow; 2, Miss C. Marcotte.
Crochet Work, wool—1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Mrs. J. W. Winslow.
Lace Work—1, Mrs. W. Copeland; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour.
Embroidery, silk—1, Mrs. J. W. Winslow; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour.
Fancy Knitting—1, Miss C. Marcotte.
Plain Knitting—1, Mrs. J. W. Winslow.
Assortment Tatting—1, Mrs. J. W. Winslow; 2, Mrs. W. Copeland.
Outlined Cotton Work—1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Miss M. Brethour.
Rag Rug—1, Miss Brooks; 2, Miss S. Brethour.
Button Holes—1, Mrs. McKenzie; 2, Mrs Pollard.
Arasiene, Chenille and Ribbons—1, Mrs. S. Brethour.
Canary—1, Miss M. Camp; 2, Miss M. Turgoose.
Painting—1, Miss B. Stewart; 2, Miss B. Stewart.
Drawn Work—1, Miss Bissett; 2, Miss E. John.

Girls' Prizes.

Fancy Needle Work—1, Miss Cora John; 2, Miss Joyce Brethour.
Plain Needlework—1, Miss Georgie Brethour; 2, Miss Joyce Brethour.
Painting—1, Miss Pearl Harrison.
Crochet Work—1, Miss Georgie Brethour; 2, Miss Joyce Brethour.
Drawn Work—1, Miss Cora John; 2, Miss Joyce Brethour.
Penmanship—1, Michael Fletag, (Indian); 2, Miss M. McKenzie.

Flowers.

Fuchsias—Miss Carrie Turgoose.
Geraniums—Mrs. G. Thomas.
Begonias—Mrs. J. T. Harrison.

Cut Flowers.

Chrysanthemums—Mrs. G. Thomas.
Dahlias—Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Stocks—Mrs. G. Thomas.
Sweet Peas—Mrs. G. Thomas.
Pansies—Mrs. G. Thomas.
Carnations—Mrs. G. Thomas.
Hand Bouquet—Miss Pearl Harrison.
Table Bouquet—Mrs. J. T. Harrison.

Bread, Butter, and Cakes.

Bread—1, Mrs. Marcotte; 2, Mrs. J. W. Winslow.
Graham Bread—1, Mrs. Sandover; 2, Mrs. McDonald.
Fruit Cake—1, Mrs. McDonald; 2, Mrs. Brethour.
Lemon Cake—1, Mrs. Winslow.
Cocoanut Cake—1, Mrs. Veitch; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour.
Eggs—1, A. Brethour; 2, G. B. Dyne.

Fruit.

Gravenstein Apples—1, W. J. Taylor; 2, J. T. Harrison.
Alexander Apples—1, J. R. Carmichael; 2, W. Dean.
Wealthy Apples—1, J. T. Brethour; 2, A. Brethour.
Any Other Fall Variety Apples—1, J. Brethour; 2, Mrs. Roberts.
Lemon Pippin Apples—1, G. Sangster; 2, Haldon Bros.
King of Tomkins Apples—1, G. Simpson; 2, A. Brethour.
Yellow Bellflower Apples—1, H. Marcotte; 2, H. Simpson.
Baldwin Apples—1, G. Sangster; 2, J. Martindale.
Northern Spy Apples—1, Mrs. McKenzie; 2, J. R. Carmichael.
Golden Russet Apples—1, W. J. Taylor; 2, J. Brethour.
Rhode Island Greening Apples—1, G. Sangster; 2, Haldon Bros.
Any Other Variety Apples—1, J. Brethour; 2, G. Sangster.
Largest Apples—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, F. Turgoose.
Collection of Apples—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, J. Camp.
Pears, Late—1, John Brethour; 2, J. Camp.
Plums—1, Mrs. McKenzie; 2, X. Marcotte.
Prunes—1, J. T. Harrison.
Quinces—1, G. B. Dyne; 2, C. H. Hancock.
Quinces, any other variety—1, G. Sangster; 2, J. John.
Crab Apples—1, Mrs. Sandover; 2, J. Camp.
Box Packed Apples—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, J. Camp.
Collection Preserved Fruit—1, Miss Marcotte; 2, H. T. Oldfield.
Vinegar—1, F. Turgoose; 2, Mrs. Sandover.
Wine—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, G. Thomas.
Cider—1, F. Turgoose.

Grain.

Fall Wheat—1, H. King; 2, J. Hogan.
Spring Wheat—1, A. Brethour; 2, J. Brethour.
Chevalier Barley—1, J. Hogan; 2, J. Shopland.
Oats—1, J. Hogan; 2, H. King.
White Peas—1, J. Brethour; 2, F. Neaves.
Beans—1, F. Turgoose; 2, S. Sandover.
Timothy Seed—1, J. Brethour; 2, S. Brethour.
Fodder Corn—1, S. Fairclough; 2, F. Turgoose.
Sweet Corn—1, S. Fairclough.

Roots.

Early Potatoes—1, X. Marcotte; 2, G. Simpson.
Late Potatoes—1, S. Fairclough; 2, H. T. Oldfield.
Swede Turnips—1, S. Fairclough.
Aber. Turnips—1, S. Fairclough.
Any Other Variety Turnips—1, H. King.
Mangolds, red—1, S. Fairclough; 2, J. J. Rey.
Mangolds, yellow—1, H. King; 2, S. Fairclough.
Long Carrots, white—1, S. Fairclough.
Long Carrots, red—1, S. Fairclough.
Short carrots, white—1, S. Fairclough; 2, H. T. Oldfield.
Short Carrots, red—1, W. M. LePoer Trench; 2, S. Fairclough.
Onions—1, G. Thomas; 2, J. T. Harrison.
Parsnips—1, W. M. LePoer Trench; 2, Haldon Bros.
Cabbages—1, G. Thomas; 2, C. H. Hancock.
Beets—1, Mr. Trench; 2, G. Thomas.
Shallots—1, G. Sangster; 2, Haldon Bros.
Tomatoes—1, A. McDonald; 2, G. Thomas.
Vegetable Marrows—1, W. M. LePoer Trench; 2, A. Brethour.
Squashes—1, A. McDonald; 2, X. Marcotte.
Pumpkins—1, G. Simpson; 2, G. Sangster.
Cucumbers—1, X. Marcotte; 2, J. J. Rey.
Citron Melons—1, J. J. Rey; 2, A. McDonald.

POODLE DOG MENU.

Sunday, Sept. 30. Price 50 cents.

SOUP—Veal, Mulligatawny, Tomato, Consomme.
FISH—Boiled Red Cod; Baked Salmon, en Papier.
SALAD—Tomatoes; Cucumbers.
BOILED—Fowl, with Salt Pork, Parsley Gravy.
ENTREES—Squab Pig, English Style; Fresh Mushrooms on Toast; Green Corn Fritters; Small Steak Bordelais; Kimmel Omelette.
ROASTS—Blue Grouse, Browned Sweet Potatoes; Prime Ribs of Beef, Yorkshire Pudding; Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce.
VEGETABLES—Green Peas; Boiled Onions Cream Sauce; Mashed Turnips; Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.
DESSERT—Floating Island; Blackberry Baskets, Whipped Cream; Custard, Huckleberry and Apple Pie; Compote Figs and Apples; Vanilla Ice Cream, Strawberry Jelly; Assorted Cake; Fruit; Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir.
Imported Claret, 25 cts. per pint.

Bad blood is a bad thing to inherit or acquire, but bad blood may be made good blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER,
Will hold an important

AUCTION SALE

At his salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas Street on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The goods will consist of Valuable Household

FURNITURE

CUTLERY,
SILVERWARE, ETC.,
3-YEAR OLD BAY PONY.

Don't forget the date of this sale.

WM. T. HARDAKER,
The Auctioneer.

BROWN'S Four Crown Whisky.

The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

CITY AUCTION MART
73 Yates Street.

AUCTION SALE

TUESDAY OCTOBER 2nd. at 2 p.m.
73 YATES STREET.
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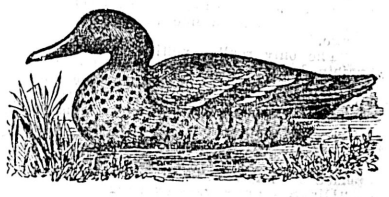

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School Column

Items of interest are not so numerous this week at the High school as might be expected. Our chief excitement seems to be rushing round trying to keep warm, for some of the pipes in connection with the furnace are broken and we cannot have the fire going. Still there are a few things worthy of notice. Monday morning found an empty desk in First division and we learned that Miss Lettice had got a school at Coldstream, near Vernon, and has gone forth on her career as teacher. Later on in the morning Edgar McMicking came up to say good-bye to the old school. He has taken his examination for McGill and left on Tuesday morning with the best wishes of his teachers and fellow-workers for Montreal. Miss Fen, of Craigflower

ROSALIND WATSON.
(Teacher High School Staff.)

road, who has been ill ever since the beginning of the summer holidays, came up for a few minutes on Tuesday, although not strong enough yet for regular study.

The hockey club intends holding its initial practice early next week, when Miss Scholefield, captain of the Victoria team, has promised to give its members a few pointers.

Friday morning a debate took place in Division 1., when the subject under discussion was, "Is country life more conducive to happiness than city life?" The result arrived at was that it is. Of course, every one has his or her own opinion on this subject, but the two speakers for the affirmative, Miss Cecil Hardie and John Coates, carried the day. The remarks on boths sides were very eloquent and showed great capability. To judge, five pupils were chosen, who voted by ballot, the result being 4-1. Miss Mowat and Gerald Potts were the upholders of city life.

Miss Clarke has received her prize for her contribution to the May number of "Success"—four handsomely bound volumes of standard works. We all congratulate her heartily.

We believe a bicycle rack has been ordered for this school, but if you should happen to come up be careful you don't get tangled in the numerous machines around the door. This of course is just by way of warning.

F. N. NICHOLLES.

* * *

It was only after going back to school at the end of the summer holidays that we certificated girls heard much to our dismay that in order to be qualified as teachers we must go through a six-months' course at a normal school in Vancouver. We all see the advantages of a normal school, but what troubles us is that it should be in Vancouver. Many are in despair about having to go through a course of study in a strange city where they have neither friends nor relatives. If it is to be a six-months' course, think what a saving in board, loding, etc., for those eighteen certificate girls if something could be done to enable them to go through the course without leaving their own city.

VIOLET SWEET.

* * *

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY.

As the title of this article may be somewhat misleading, it would be well, perhaps, to mention that the High school library exists, at present, only in the minds of those who realize the absolute necessity of such an institution. True, we have a glass case with one pane broken, designed originally for, and once used, as a book-case, in which are piled indiscriminately an encyclopoedia—somewhat out of date and much the worse for wear,—two dictionaries, and some exceedingly interesting bones.

In addition there are a few very useful books, among which are Slaame's Electrical Library and Hopkin's Experimental Science, some fifteen volumes in all, which were purchased by the teachers with the proceeds of social entertainments. These, though useful, and duly appreciated, are manifestly inadequate.

To begin with, no High school library is complete without an encyclopoedia, published, may one humbly add, within the last decade. Standard works of English and American authors, a gazeteer, a historical encyclopoedia, current histories, and the most recent treatises on science and art, would, with those already mentioned, comprise the nucleus of a library worthy of what should be, and, without doubt, is the highest educational institution of the province of British Columbia.

We confidently assure the members of the school board and those other public-spirited citizens who form such a large proportion of the population of Victoria, that their benevolent efforts to this end will be thoroughly appreciated, not only by those who would derive immediate benefit from their kindness, but also by future generations.

H. B. MARCHANT.

* * *

Among the few ornaments of the Third division class-room figures prominently a clock—if clock it could be called. It has none of the works which a clock usually has, possessing but a pair of hands. These have hitherto pointed to five o'clock, but some venturesome spirit, no doubt tired of seeing them continually at the same hour and minute, has advanced them to twelve o'clock. This clock forms the favorite resort of spiders and other insects. That these may be preserved as specimens for the zoology class no dusting is permitted. The accumulation of dust has become greater as the years pass by, until now it has reached such a depth that the dial can scarcely be seen through the remains of the glass. During one of the teachers' absence his substitute—who was undoubtedly not aware of the clock's unusual use, desiring to know the time consulted the clock. He was astonished to find it at the hour indicated, but still more so to find there was no pendulum.

ELLEN OHLSON.

At a meeting held last week it was decided to re-organize the High School Football Club. The officers for the coming season were elected and the club will commence practising next week. Some arrangement will have to be made as to the use of the field, for, during the past week a number of the smaller boys, as well as the girls, have monopolized the field, making it almost impossible for the members of the club to practise. If possible an exhibition match will be played between two teams from the school at the conclusion of the sports on October 12.

S. SHANKS,
Capt. of football team.

* * *

THE LABORATORY.

The Victoria High school laboratory is a charming and historic spot, where our geology teacher has held countless "at homes." The refreshments seldom varied, chief among them being coniferous cake and paleozoic tea, prepared by students who were certainly not experts. But those days are gone and the present is prosaic. The laboratory used to be a boys' drill-shed, but when some one saw the need of chemistry in our curriculum, it was divided into two rooms, one the general laboratory and the other a kind of work-room for the teacher's use. The latter is aside from the topic. In the former there are the teacher's desk, a cupboard and shelves, a book cupboard, a splendid balance, a table loaded with mineralogical specimens, skulls and bones, other tables and and chairs for the students, and a stove. Around the sides of the room are stands for experimenting, each one having a drawer and three shelves. On the shelves are various pickle-bottles, perfume and medicine bottles, each filled by some harmless-looking substance. However, they are sometimes not as innocent as they look, and sulphuretted hydrogen is by no means unknown in the High school. At present the stands are somewhat improperly fitted, but we are informed that the supplies are "on the way." We have been told to search our respective rubbish-heaps for bottles, and to bring matches, a lamp and an apron. Then we shall be ready for practical chemistry. It must be understood, however, that the laboratory is not used for chemistry classes alone. Geology, botany and anatomy all receive their worshippers there, and the walls are adorned by various charts of natural philosophy. The tables used to be a source of great annoyance because of their ominous creaking if the slightest movement were made. But our teacher had little triangular blocks of wood placed somewhere underneath, and, behold! there is peace—much to the disgust of the pupils. Certainly, the laboratory is something above ridicule, but every advantage has its disadvantage. The disadavantages in this case are two: First, dirty windows, and, second, only one water tap at which the occupants of sixteen separate stands are obliged to do all the necessary washing of test-tubes and bottles. However, we shall, no doubt, manage very well; and as chemistry is among our lessons one of the favorites, and the equipment is steadily improving, the laboratory will never be the most neglected part of the High school.

LILIAN M. MOWAT.

ENGLISH THE WORLD LANGUAGE.

How Commerce Is Gradually Demanding Its Domination.

From the London Globe.

A highly interesting report is that of Consul-General Sir Charles Oppenheimer on the trade of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and among the topics dealt with is an opinion of a privy councillor on the future of the English language. Sir Charles, in introducing the subject, says: "It is pleasant to notice how often in the broad-minded scientific circles of Germany an independent judgment and estimation of the intellectual importance of the United Kingdom is found. As a proof of this, I would like to point to the excellent lecture delivered by Privy Councillor Prof. Dr. Dietz, of the Berlin University, on June 30, 1898, before the Prussian Academy of Science, in commemoration of the philosopher Leibniz.

"Dr. Dietz illustrated the endeavors of Leibniz to centralize the sciences, and remarked, 'That a part of this task is also the creation of a universal language, a uniform mode of expression for all civilized countries, so that they might combine their abilities for the promotion of science. Universal languages, in a certain sense, have already existed formerly, e.g., Assyrian from the Euphrates to the Nile, as the language of diplomatists, Greek, and later on, Latin. The endeavor of Richelieu to raise French to be the universal language failed with the downward course of the political influence of France. On the other hand, English is spreading more and more, and the English language seems destined to assume its sway throughout the world.'"

Apart from the immense political influence which the United States and the United Kingdom with her colonies exercise upon the world, as well as the supremacy which the English-speaking population alone exercises by its numerical preponderance, the English language, even by its entire structure, seems predestined to become the language of the world. It has, in the first instance, freed itself early from all superfluous ballast of declensions and conjugations; it has freed itself from gender, and by being founded on roots, is a most suitable language of command for a governing race.

But, furthermore, by amalgamating with the Germanic original the refined French element introduced at the Norman Conquest, it has effected a mixture in language of two principal streams of culture, that of the Romans and Germans, and has adapted these different elements by their energetic accent and sound in such a manner that the young Englishman unconsciously from early childhood amalgamates valuable elements of cultivation, dating back 1,000 years, in his Germanic-Roman mixed speech, which every other nation only acquires with great pains and at great expense. It may be that such a mixed language is offensive to national sentiment, and that the entire deterioration in the form of the language, as is shown in the dropping of flexions, appears as an unsightly loss, yet from a practical point of view English is undoubtedly the language of the future.

These remarks have aroused great attention in professional circles. The study of English as the language that is practically the most extended, is carried on in a constantly increasing degree in scientific and commercial circles, and in many well-to-do German families English nurses are to be found to teach children the English language.

"Oh, yes, I have always kept the first dollar I ever made. It was such a bad piece of work that I couldn't spend it!"

And the counterfeiter laughed heartily at the recollection.—Detroit Journal.

"That old brass lamp you brought home won't burn a little bit, Amelia."

"Burn, Edgar? Who expects it to burn? That isn't a working-class lamp; it's a curio."—Indianapolis Journal.

From Victoria to the Queen Charlotte Islands

During July and August of the present year I was engaged in an examination of certain deposits of hydro-carbons on the Queen Charlotte Islands, and at the request of the Colonist I make a few extracts from my journal of the expedition.

Proceeding northward by a C. P. N. Company's boat I landed at Skidegate, an Indian village situated at the lower end of Graham Island. This island is the largest and most northerly of the Queen Charlotte group.

It may be mentioned that the Queen Charlotte Islands are situated about six hundred miles northwest of Victoria and one hundred miles from the mainland of British Columbia. The length of the group of islands is about two hundred miles from north to south, while the width varies from five miles at the lower end to sixty miles at the top of Graham island. Graham island is some eighty miles long and averages about fifty miles in width.

It is divided for a distance of sixty miles from Massett southward by a deep and broad inlet, which at its lower end enlarges into a lake-like body of water. The shores of this inlet are for the most part low and level, with very few hills near the water.

The eastern side especially is flat and in places covered with swamps and lagoons, while on the western side, near the Coast, a mountain range runs nearly the entire length of the island and continues to the extreme southern end of the Queen Charlotte group.

A monthly trip of one of the C. P. N. Company's steamers to Skidegate, affords the only regular means of communication between the Mainland and the islands.

At Skidegate, and other points in the vicinity are situated extensive oil factories, at which the livers of hog-fish are treated for the valuable oil which they contain.

This oil, in huge iron "drums" and also in tins, furnishes the chief return freight of the steamers.

The old Indian village of Skidegate with its long line of totem poles, is quite an interesting spot to visit, and being somewhat out of the line of travel it has retained many of its ancient peculiarities. The siwashes of the district having accumulated a considerable amount of money, are starting oil works of their own, with a white man as manager. It is said that all the fishermen who formerly worked for the factory which has been established for some twenty years, are now fishing for the siwash factory, and Japanese fishermen are the only ones that will work for the other factory. The more dog-fish they catch the better. The waters of that coast simply swarm with them, and they are the deadly enemies of all kinds of small fish.

Dog-fish are a variety of shark and they hunt in packs, on which account they have been called "wolves of the sea."

If one lets down a hook for any kind of fish in those waters the chances are ten to one that a dog-fish will be hooked. Nasty beasts they are, too, when one gets them out of the water. They have sharp spikes or horns behind each back fin, and it requires some skill to get the hook out without getting a spike in.

The Indians of the Coast use a hook of their own make in halibut fishing, which is especially designed to prevent dog-fish from getting caught, while the halibut are easily hooked with it.

To reach Massett, at the upper end of Graham island, from Skidegate, one must either travel one hundred miles by canoe or transport one's outfit that distance along the sea shore.

I was fortunate enough to secure passage in the only sailing craft that had been at Skidegate in many months, and after a passage of three days, with head wind all the time, finally reached Massett.

Massett has no regular means of communication with the outside world, and the Hudson's Bay Company storekeeper, the missionary and some five hundred people of the village, get their letters and newspapers by any chance fishing boat or schooner that may cross from Port Simpson.

News received at Massett is generally of a decidedly antiquated character, as may be imagined when it is stated that accounts of the outbreak of war in South Africa were received at Massett at the same time that newspapers arrived telling of the annexation of the Orange Free State.

It might be well for the government to provide some sort or regular postal service between Massett and Port Simpson, as no doubt such communication would lead to the development of some of the resources of that part of the province.

I was informed that, as a temporary arrangement, it would be possible to get a Massett schooner to carry the mail and passengers if about three hundred dollars could be paid as subsidy, for six mails per annum.

The climate of Queen Charlotte islands is about the same as that of Victoria, though there is a greater rainfall in the year. Cattle remain out all winter with only an occasional visit to the hay stacks. In the vicinity of Rose Spit, twenty miles from Massett, there are hundreds of wild cattle, the remains of a herd formerly owned by a Hudson's Bay official once stationed at Massett.

If one of these cattle has to be killed it must be hunted and shot like a deer or caribou, for it is impossible to catch them in any other way. The only wild animals of the islands are bear and land otter. A few deer were once placed on the islands, but they were an attraction that the Indian hunter could not resist, and the result was that before they had time to increase they were all killed off.

Berries of all kinds flourish on the islands, and wild strawberries of excellent flavor and large size were found in abundance during the latter part of July and in August. Cultivated raspberries equal to any ever seen in Victoria grow at the Hudson's Bay post in Massett. Potatoes and other vegetables are cultivated and flowers abound around cleared land.

Among the Massett Indians, as well as among those of the mission villages of the Mainland, the old style of Indian house with totem pole and exit for the smoke through the roof, has gone out of fashion. A very crude imitation of the white man's house has taken the place of the picturesque and comfortable native lodge. The modern Indian house is a mere shell, the inside being all one room, and the frame insufficiently braced. On this account the dwelling trembles with every passing breeze, and one generally sees the house propped up on both sides with sticks, planted against the caves. The outside of the house is painted and there are windows and doors, but inside there is disorder, discomfort and a general neglect of everything that might make the place cheerful and pleasant to live in.

Some few of the houses are divided into rooms, but nearly all are like barns, and the old-time sanitary fireplace, built on the earth, has given place to the box-stove and many feet of stovepipe meandering into a chimney.

A few words about totem poles, which form such a prominent feature in the old Indian villages. Totem poles may be divided into two distinct classes, viz.: "Burial" poles and "story" poles. The latter were erected when a new house was built, and the house-warming was celebrated with much festivity. The "story" totem records the adventures of some remarkable animal or bird, such as an eagle, seal, bear or raven.

The carving on the "story" totem is first ornamented with some more or less realistic figures of the particular animals that the story is about. Then any kind of heads and grotesque devices that the artist may select are carved to fill up. None of these have anything to do with the story or with the history of the tribe or family.

When the great feast took place, at the opening of the new house, the narration of the story of the totem was one of the main features of the occasion.

"Burial" totems differ from the other totems in that they have only one figure carved on them, viz.: the emblem of the late defunct, which may be the figure of a bear, an eagle or some other animal or bird. This emblem of the tribe to which the late departed belonged, is placed at the top of the totem, and in some instances a figure supposed to represent the dead man is carved at the foot of the pole.

The opinion prevailing among white people that totem poles represented the family history of the person living in the house opposite the pole is erroneous.

Marble monuments, and grave stones are taking the place of "Burial" totems, and one frequently sees those masterpieces of the stonecutter's art, not in the burial ground, as one might expect, but propped up in front of dwelling-houses where the person to be honored by the monument is living in health and prosperity.

Sometimes the monuments occupy a conspicuous place inside the house, where they are duly admired by envious neighbors. As much as five hundred dollars is sometimes spent on a monument by a siwash who has acquired many silver dollars during a season at the canneries or on a sealing expedition.

Although the people of Massett can fill a canoe with halibut in two or three hours, or stock their larder with salmon, rock-cod, clams or crabs without any difficulty, yet Chicago canned beef, Australian mutton, Nova Scotian canned milk and Prince Edward Island lobsters have attractions that they cannot resist, and many are the empty tins that one sees around every house.

Probably the best halibut fisheries in the world are in the vicinity of Massett, and I saw an infirm old man bring in a dozen large ones that he had caught in two or three hours.

For a change of diet one can get any number of hair-seals, which are very good food when properly cooked, while up the inlet thousands of wild geese remain all the year round, and rear their young on the borders of a lake in the centre of the island.

Between Skidegate and Massett there are extensive areas of coal-bearing rocks, which are as yet practically undeveloped.

The solid hydro-carbons found within this tract of country embrace lignite, bituminous coal and anthracite, while there is reason to believe that mineral oil and asphaltune may also exist in commercial quantities. From observations lately made in that district it is evident that the coal formation extends beyond the limits laid down in existing geological maps, while the igneous rocks of the west coast will probably repay the enterprising prospecting company that make a systematic exploration of the district.

Up to the present time the country has been very little prospected, chiefly on account of the inaccessable nature of the region.

It might be wise for the government to assist in opening good trails connecting Skidegate sound and Massett inlet, while another trail might be cut to the west coast from the same inlet. By this means prospectors would be able to transport their supplies to various points where mineral deposits are likely to exist.

Some ten years ago about 30,000 acres of coal lands were prospected in a superficial manner by coal experts from Pennsylvania. These men expressed the opinion that nothing but systematic exploration below the surface was required to reveal the most extensive coal deposits on the Pacific Coast.

From samples which are to be seen in the Provincial Mineral Museum, it is evident that coal exists on Graham island.

The country where the outcrop of coal was first found, is covered with a dense forest, which is very difficult to penetrate, an account of thick underbrush and fallen trees.

Nothing is to be seen at the old workings but pits filled with water and accumulated rubbish, while on the dumps are numerous fragments of coal much weathered by exposure to the sunshine and rain.

It is stated that two seams of anthracite were found when the district was examined, one ten feet, the other fourteen feet wide, but as the seams grew narrower after a few feet, work was discontinued, and nothing has since been done.

There is abundant evidence that coal exists in more than one locality on Graham island, but it is not at all likely that workable seams will be found unless money is spent in systematic prospecting.

The geological conditions are even more promising for coal on Graham island than on Vancouver island, and it is to be hoped that ere long some enterprising people will test the district.

In my opinion a diamond drill would enable one to prove the extent of the deposits with the least expenditure of time and money.

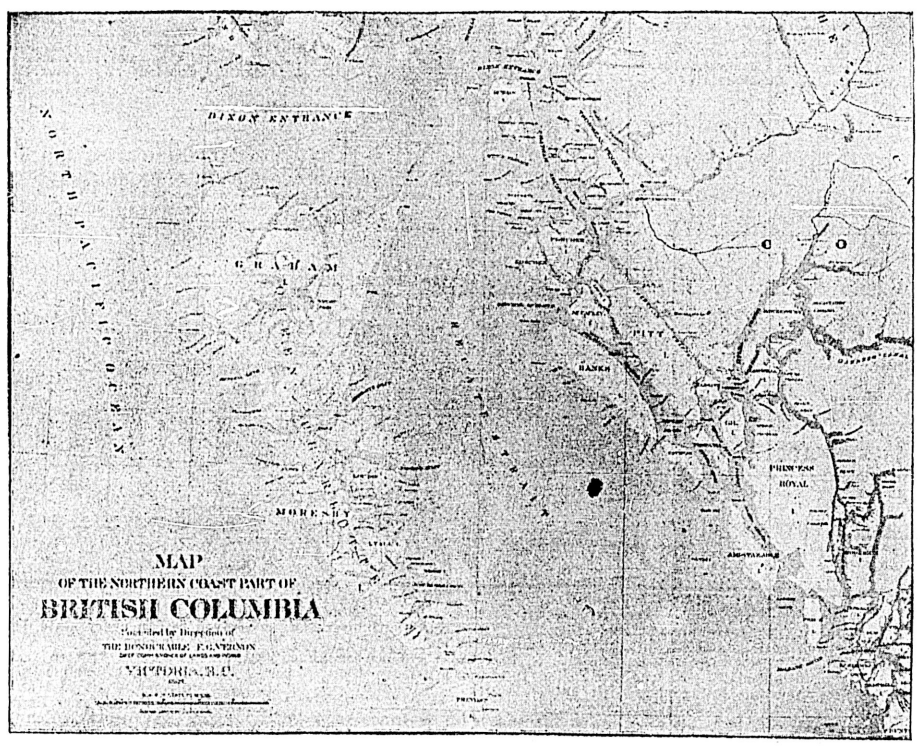
Coal is not the only mineral of economic importance that has been found on the Queen Charlotte islands. At Copper Bay south of Skidegate, as well as at other places that might be pointed out, some promising copper ore was found.

At Gold Harbor, nearly opposite Copper Harbor, the Hudson's Bay Company obtained gold-bearing quartz valued at $60,000.

Other valuable substances have been found in more or less abundance, and some day may be a source of wealth to the province.

Besides this the extensive timber districts that I met with at various points would indicate that at no distant date the Queen Charlotte islands will furnish a large amount of valuable lumber to the consumers along the Pacific Coast, and other countries.

W. F. BEST.



CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"You say your wife threw a plate at you?"

"Yes, it was a fine china plate. It broke against my head."

"Didn't she appear sorry after she threw it?"

"Yes; she appeared very sorry."

"Ah, indeed. And what did she say?"

"She said she was a fool and not to control her temper."

"Good. And what else did she say?"

"She said she didn't believe she could match that plate again if she hunted the town through!"—Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

THEATRICAL

Victorians during the past week had the pleasure of seeing the Neill Company, one of the very best repertoire companies touring the country this season. Those who profited by the company's visit by going to see them were highly pleased, and doubtless came away with the impression that there was not likely to be another such entertainment at the Victoria Theatre for some time. Manager Jamieson has many good shows to offer the public during the season just opened, a number of them billed for early dates. "The Bachelor's Romance," given by the Neill Company for the matinee and "Niobe," the evening bill, were presented with equal regard to detail as "The Jilt" and "The Parisian Romance."

EUNICE, "Quo Vadis."

Monday evening F. C. Whitney & Edwin Knowles' production of "Quo Vadis" will occupy the stage of the Victoria Theatre.

Of all the book-born plays, now so much in vogue, it is probable that "Quo Vadis" has best served the playright's purpose, and while at least half a dozen dramatizations have been attempted, that of Mr. Strange, which was the first to have a stage presentation, is the one which has survived and which has enjoyed prolonged engagements in the leading citizes of the world. Last season Messrs. Whitney and Knowles produced the piece first in Chicago, and the memorable run of eight weeks is recalled by all followers of stage affairs. It was afterwards taken to London, and its magnitude and fidelity to the story somewhat astonished the Londoners. Following this, "Quo Vadis" returned to New York and was played fifteen weeks at the big New York theatre. Mr. F. C. Whitney personally superintends the preliminary arrangements and assures the public that no detail will be omitted to make the production here on the same elaborate scale that characterized its long run in New York. The identical scenic environment will be utilized, and an augmented orchestra provided for the proper rendition of the profound musical features. The company to be seen here embraces a number of very well-known players and numbers fifty people. Appended is the cast:

Petronius, Arbiter of fashion.....
.....Mason Mitchell
Vinicius, Tribune .....Marcus Ford
Nero, Emperor of Rome...Jos. Callahan
Tigellius, a Roman General. Edw. Powell
Aulus Plautius, a Roman General..
.....Geo. Scheaffer
Catus Hasta, a Centurion.....
.....Richard Thornton
Chilo Chilonides, a Greek.....
.....Willard Newell
Vitelius, a Senator.....Henry Stanley
Regulus, a Consul.....Peter Marriott
Afer.....Julius Schweder
Lucan, a poet .....Bert Hart
Terpnos, a musician.....Jasen Downs
Diodorus, a musician.....Basil Booth
Tiresian, Pretonius' freedman .....
.....Henry Buckler
Melton, a soldier .....Fred Arundel
Little Aulus .....Freddy Mansfield
Glaucus .....Theodore F. Perry
Ursus .....Theo. Marston
Linus.....Mark G. Lewis
Nazarius .....Willie Russell
Fabian .....W. W. Utter
Poppaea, the Empress.....
.....Winnifred Bonnewitz
Eunice, slave of Petronius. Elsie Esmond
Crispinilla, a woman of fashion....
.....Grace Turner
Rubra, vestal .....Florence Stanley
Daphne .....Rose Wood
Paulina .....Annie Richards
Junia .....Edna Harrington
Servilla..... Lucie Knight
Pomponia.....Ellen Hill
Lygia .....Mary Emerson
Acte .....Mary Barringer

URUSS & LITTLE AULUS, "Quo Vadis."

* * *

When the Wm. H. West Big Minstrel Jubilee Minstrels make their appearance in this city theatre-goers will be given an opportunity to witness a minstrel performance, the equal of which, from an artistic, comedy and vocal standpoint, has never been seen in this country. It includes such famous performers as Lew Sully, Billy Van, Ernest Tenny, Raymond Teal, a quartette of fun-makers hard to excel. The list of singers is headed by the world's greatest contra-tenor, R. J. Jose, and includes Manuel Romain, John P. Rodgers, Gus Vernon and others of note. The olio presents a series of acts of pronounced fame, including Billy Van, the great Rio Brothers, Waterbury Brothers and Tenny, the De Elmar trio and Teal and Whalen. One of the big features with the show this season is the monster street parade, introducing some new and novel ideas.

* * *

"A Wise Guy" is the somewhat euphonius title of what is said to be the merriest farce that has been produced in the eastern country in years. One thing is certain and that is that all of the past season "A Wise Guy" simply coined money for its fortunate owners. It is some eight years since Charles Hoyt wrote a successful play of this order, but his place in the field of farce writing seems to have been most successfully filled by Geo. M. Cohan, the leader of the "Four Cohans," who are the highest priced top-liners in the vaudeville. He writes all of their screamingly funny sketches, and he also wrote "A Wise Guy." It is said to be one continuous roar from the first until the final curtain. There are many specialties introduced by clever people, and the company is said to be made up of as good farceurs as there are in the profession. There is also a host of pretty girls in the chorus.

"Why Smith left Home," is one of the cleverest farces upon the stage today. It involves no shady characters in its dramatic personnel. It includes no incursions into questionable flats or hotels off color, which of late years have furnished the reason for being in most farces. The characterization is excellent, one new type bound to be reproduced time and again is the haughty cook who, by the by, rejoices in the name of "Lavinia" and is a Holland dame, a travesty on one of the most extravagant absurdities of recent time, is secretary of the Ladies' Cook Union. A demur French maid, pretty and knowledgeous, is a bit out of the ordinary, and Count Guggenheim who falls in love with a woman he sees on the street, is quite as wise as the chap in "Princess Aline," who chases a photograph around the world. The husband, "John Smith," who finally leaves home, is a novelty in a way, for he is the central figure, yet is not the husband in the regular farce who goes off on a lark, and then repents in three acts; in fact, this husband is good and loves his wife. "Why Smith Left Home" will be interpreted by the original company which made the farce famous at the Strand Theatre, London, and Madison Square Theatre, New York.

* * *

George C. Boniface, jr., is featured this season in Broahurst Bros.' production of H. A. Du Souchet's well-known farce "The Man from Mexico." The leading members of the company include Gus Fixley, M. L. Heckert, Arthur Villars, J. Trew Gray, Robert Deshon, D. H. Landon, D. W. Siegrist, F. W. Bernard, Helen Baird, Agnes Burke, Adeline Mann and Mildred Keith.

* * *

Of the Royal Marine band of Italy, the Cleveland Leader said:

"Delighted surprise was manifested by those who went to the concert of the Royal Marine band of Italy last evening. They quickly realized that this is one of the greatest bands ever heard in this or any other country. No other brass band has ever undertaken the reproduction of grand opera in the way that it is given by this organization of musicians, with such unqualified success. The Grays' Armory was well filled for the opening concert, and few concerts have excited more enthusiastic applause. The music of the entire fourth act of 'La Traviata' was given. The part of Violetta was taken, it might almost be said that it was sung, by the trumpet or cornet soloist; that of Alfredo by the trombone, and that of Germont by the bambardino or tenor horn. The extent to which the instrumentalists produced the effect of human voices in the way of expression was a revelation. This number aroused the enthusiasm of the audience to the the highest pitch. The programme was brilliantly performed, and every number was enthusiastically encored, the recalls being responded to with Aberical national medleys of familiar American compositions.

* * *

It is said that Mr. T. Daniel Frawley has secured the exclusive right to play William Gillette's famous "Secret Service" in the territory west of the Missouri river and that this piece will be the feature of his coming road tour. It will be easily surmised that a heavy royalty must have been offered to tempt Charles Frohman to part with a dramatic gem of so pure a ray as Gillette's celebrated war drama.

* * *

The October dates on which the Victoria theatre will be open are:

"Quo Vadis, 1.
"West's Minstrels, 5.
Wise Guy, 10.
Eddie Foy, 15.
Royal Marine Band of Italy, 24.
Garton's Minstrels, 25.

CANADIAN SHOES.

Leather and Footwear Has Excited Wonder and Admiration at Paris.

From Shoe and Leather Journal.

Wherever Canada in recent years has made a display of her shoe and leather products she has excited surprise at the perfection of quality and finish. Although the representation at the Paris Exposition is hardly as extensive as that at the Chicago Fair in 1893, encoutums are fairly pouring in upon those who have sent displays. There is every reason why Canada should be a great shoe manufacturing country. We have the materials, men, and, above all the ideas necessary for competing with the world in either leather or shoes. The abundance of bark gives unequalled advantages in some lines of leather manufacture. Our tannery equipment can certainly, in many cases, not be excelled even in the United States, where the business has been brought to such perfection in method and appliances. We have in Canada the class of labor that has been found best adapted to the modern shoe factory. In Massachusetts the labor is very largely French Canadian. In Montreal and Quebec manufacturers enjoy all the advantages which these quick-minded, frugal, industrious, and prolific people afford as factory operatives. If it were not for commercial conditions that compel Canadian manufacturers to divide their efforts in a line of goods comprising four or five hundred samples, we shou'd be able to astonish the world in shoes. We need a little more consciousness of our ability than we have. We are to content to take a back seat, so to speak, and meekly accept the fact that we are a small people, and content ourselves with small alms. Within the next ten years there will be a story to tell of Canadian achievements in leather and shoes, or all signs will fail.

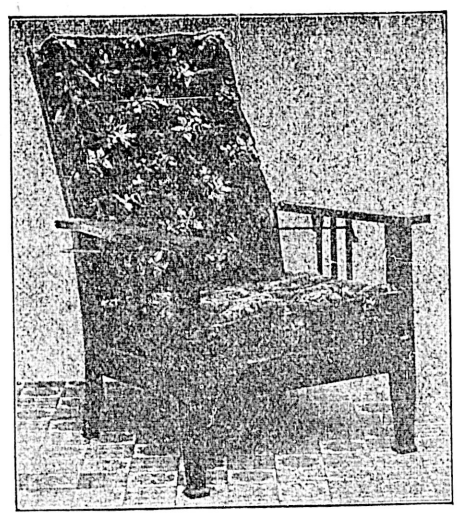
The fair girl who inspired the poor verses he wrote
In one short year forgot how he sighed;
While a plain girl whom once he had happened to note
Treasured fondly those lines till she died. —Detroit Free Press.

What day of the week is this?
Thursday.
It seems to me like Monday.
What did you do yesterday?
Oh, I fished, and boated and picnicked.
Well, I know now how you spend your Sundays.—Chicago Tribune.

HERE THEY ARE

THE PRIZE WINNERS For Ease and Comfort.

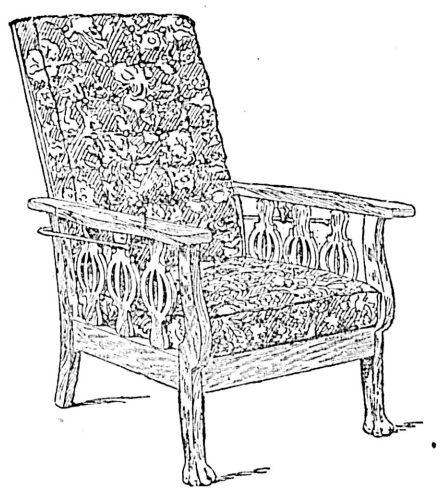
Everybody can afford to buy one and make home happy.



No. 422 Columbia Easy Chair

OAK FRAMES.

With Denim Cushions.....$10.00
With Corduroy Cushions.....12.00
With Velour Cushions.....14.00
With Pantasote Cushions.....16.00
With Leather Cushions.....19.00



No. 388 Columbia Easy Chair

OAK FRAMES.

With Denim Cushions.....$12.00
With Corduroy Cushions.....14.00
With Velour Cushions.....16.00
With Pantasote Cushions.....18.00
With Leather Cushions.....21.00

No. 374 Columbia Easy Chair

OAK FRAMES.

With Denim Cushions.....$16.00
With Corduroy Cushions.....18.00
With Velour Cushions.....20.00
With Pantasote Cushions.....22.00
With Leather Cushions.....25.00

No. 977 Wire Back, Turkish Easy Chair

Upholstered in Fine Silk Tapestry...$40.00

COLUMBIA CHAIRS are the most comfortable, low and medium-priced easy chairs on the market. They are fitted with a brass-plated steel rod, and steel clutches also brass plated. Drop your hand, press the rod and you get any desired position without leaving your seat. Cushions can be made of any covering desired, from ordinary cretonne to fine silk tapestry. We will mail samples of coverings free to any out of town address, on application.

We manufacture more than 50 styles of upholstered easy chairs, from the hollow seat student chair at $8, to the elaborate Turkish easy chair with steel frame, covered in best goods, at $75.

We have the most attractive line of Couches, Davenports, Parlor Suites, Odd Pieces, and Library Furniture shown in the West.

All the above goods are shown on our third floor.

Weiler Bros., Cor. Government and Broughton Streets, Victoria, B. C. **Complete Furnishers**

In the Realm of Labor And Trade Unionism

MY WOLVES.

THREE gaunt, grim wolves that hunt for me
Three gaunt, grim wolves there be.
And one is Hunger, and one is Sin.
And one is Misery.

I sit and think till my heart is sore,
While the wolf or the wind keep shaking the door
Or peers at his prey through the window pane
Till his ravenous eyes burn into my brain.

And I cry to myself, "If the wolf be Sin,
He shall not come in—he shall not come in;
But if the wolf be Hunger or Woe
He will come to all men, whether or no."

For out in the twilight, stern and grim,
A destiny weaves man's life for him
As the spider weaves his web for flies;
And the three grim wolves, Sin, Hunger, and Woe
A man must fight them, whether or no,
Though oft in the struggle the fighter dies.

To-night I cry to God for bread,
To-morrow night I shall be dead;
For the fancies are strange and scarcely sane
That flit like spectres through my brain;
And I dream of the times long, long ago
When I knew not Sin, and Hunger, and Woe.

There are three wolves that hunt for men,
And I have met the three,
And one is Hunger, and one is Sin, and one is Misery;
Three pair of eyes at the window pane
Are burned and branded into my brain
Like signal lights at sea.

—Francis Gerry Fairfield.

* * *

A decree has been issued by the Minister of Commerce of France creating bodies to be known as labor councils, whose purpose it will be to settle disputes between capital and labor. The councils are to consist of an equal number of workmen and employers, but the workmen must belong to the recognized labor unions. The despatch makes no mention of a third party—a referee or judge,—consequently it is patent the council boards are merely vested with conciliatory powers; and perhaps this is well. France is no exception to other countries—not excluding our own—where the chances of securing an impartial arbitration judge in disputes between such factors as capital and labor would seem almost an impossibility. Not because there is any dirth of honest men, but because of the difference in the natural tendencies of the man who has known no other sphere in life than that of a menial, so to speak, and the natural tendencies of a man who has been born and cultured in the atmosphere of financial sunshine. Neither one can fully appreciate the life-conditions of the other, and surely no one would expect either to judge fairly by the other.

* * *

There is some hue and cry for compulsory arbitration in Canada. Compulsory arbitration is all right, providing the award of such a board is not binding. There should always be left an option of appeal to that higher court whose judgment seldom errs—public opinion. Trade unionists would do well to study what a binding award of an arbitration board means before seeking the enactment of such a law.

* * *

H. H. Lusk, formerly a member of the New Zealand parliament, appeared recently before an industrial commission at Washington, and said among other things: That the system of arbitration in New Zealand had been extremely satisfactory, and it had had six years' trial; that compulsory arbitration made both employees and employers very careful as to the justice of their cause before they acted; that no laywers were allowed to appear in the courts of arbitration; that labor organizations are generally incorporated; that three-fifths of all labor in New Zealand is organized; that practically the scale of wages were made by the labor union for the men outside as well as for those in the union.

* * *

Were trade unionists as numerous in Canada as they are in New Zealand and able to weild a similar power, there would be nothing to fear from compulsory arbitration and its binding award. But things are different in this country, and while they remain different to what they are in New Zealand, organized labor, as it is to day, should be careful what legislation it asks for on these lines.

* * *

The Presidential campaign across the line has been the means of again opening the old sore between trade unionists and socialists. The latter people have made numerous attempts to draw organized labor into their fold, but in vain. The reason of such failure is not far to seek. Of the different movements in the direction of social reform, the trade union movement is the only one which has accomplished anything of a beneficial nature—temporary, perchance, but that don't matter here. The philosophy of socialism is a beautiful one, but is so far advanced that its application is not yet by many years. The ethics of trade unionism and the ethics of socialism, to a certain point are the same. Trade unions make no effort to displace the present system of private capital, but are apparently content with forcing capital to pay what is considered a fair price for labor. On the other hand socialism goes further and would have the present industrial system substituted by a system of co-operation, that would ensure everyone the benefit of the full product of his own labor.

* * *

The thirty-third annual Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, held at Huddersfield, during the first week of September was composed of 388 delegates from 140 trade and labor organizations, representing a million and a quarter of unionists. President Wm. Pickles' address was unique in that he stepped aside from the well-worn path trodden by the previous presidents of the congress—namely, that of dealing with the industrial aspect of the labor movement—and spoke from scientific and philosophical aspects, trying to point out what the various factors were which had shaped society in the past, and discussed the theories of different authorities upon the evolution of primitive man. To advocate the sweeping away of the present capitalistic basis of society and substitute a collectivist basis was a very serious step for congress to advocate. It was one that brought them into antagonism with the teachings of the cleverest men of the century—notably Herbert Spencer and the modern desciples of Charles Darwin—men who believed that the end they had in view was one which would set aside that beneficient force known as the "struggle for existence or survival of the fittest," and thus put a stop to all future progress. The survival of the fittest, he said, does not necessarily mean the survival of the best; it means that those creatures which can best adapt themselves to their surroundings will be the survivors. Competition between a poor genius and a rich fool will often end in the man of genius being bought up by the fool, or it may lead to the man of genius being employed by the fool, who afterwards lives out of the labor of the genius.

Accepting the evolutionary theory, Mr. Pickles declared that conceptions of Divinity have always been determined by the character of humanity, that the character of humanity has been shaped by humanity's environment, and that the changes in environment are merely economic changes. He claimed that in all forms of evolution the economic factor is the dominant one, that it is this factor which conditions the struggle for existence and thus determines which shall be the fittest to survive.

* * *

At the congress a resolution urging the government to pass a compulsory conciliation-arbitration act and to appoint a judge and court with authority to enforce awards by fines and imprisonment of persons refusing to accept the award, was defeated by a vote of 939,000 to 246,000. (Delegates voted by card.) The objections to this resolution were based on the contention that the workers should have a voice in the selection of the arbitrator on any dispute that might arise, and, also, that no confidence could be placed in the judges giving an impartial award on any question effecting the condition of labor.

* * *

Leo. Tolstoy's (sometimes miss-spelt Tolstoi) novel "Resurrection," has had another translation into English by Louise Maude, with corrections desired by the author. The entire proceeds accruing from the work of novelist and translator is to be devoted to aiding the Doukhobors, so cruelly persecuted by the government of the Czar. About 7,000 of these people are now settled in the Northwest Territories, and although complaints were rife when they first came into the country little is heard against the Dorks to-day. The author of this (salacious) novel, Count Tolstoy, is a Russian nobleman, having large estates. He belongs to one of the oldest families in Russia, and is to-day the greatest moral force in that country, the secret of that force being his burning indignation against all that is immoral and unjust. His efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes in Russia has stamped him as one of the most important social reformers of the century. During the great famine in Russia, when 40,000,000 people were starving, Tolstoy, having failed to induce the Russian authorities to take steps for relieving the masses, began to organize an association for that purpose. He established 200 eating-rooms in Central Russia and a large number of depots where food was distributed. In this way 20,000 starving people were fed daily. In other ways he has aimed at being the saviour of the Russian peasants.

* * *

Now comes an invention to do away with the postage stamp. At Graz, in Styria, a new drop-a-penny-in-the-slot machine is being tried. It contains a device for stamping letters, which are thrust in a small opening for that purpose.

* * *

In the latest tenement houses to be built in New York the prize plan calls for a private hall for each suite. Each will have but one living room, combining kitchen, dining room and sitting room, forming a large apartment on the old New England plan. Every room will open on the street or large court, and each tenant will be provided with a gas range and refrigerator. In the basement are bath tubs, shower baths and steam drying laundries. The average rent per room is to be about $1 a week.

* * *

Twenty-three times as many persons were killed and injured in the factories of New York state last year as were killed in the war with Spain. The killed in the war numbered 208; in the factories, 910. Over 40,000 persons were injured in the factories within the twelve months.

* * *

Millerand, the socialist, in his speech opening the Paris Exposition spoke thus of labor: "O, Labor, Labor! Creator, sacred creator! It is thou who ennobles. It is thou who consoles. Under thy footsteps ignorance is dissipated and pain flees. By thee humanity has leaped over the barrier of the night and mounts unceasingly toward that luminous and serene region where, one day, will be realized the ideal and the perfect accord of the power of justice and of good."

* * *

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, announces that he has completed a machine for generating electrical power direct from coal, without the use of engines or dynamos. He declares that his invention will practically do away with the use of steam, and make it possible by electricity to run ships across the Atlantic in four days. He also says that under his new system private electrical lighting plants may be maintained in houses at small expense.

* * *

A seven-story labor temple is to be erected in Kansas City, Mo. Organized labor and private citizens have already subscribed $130,000 for the purchase of a site. The building will cost $85,000.

* * *

A strike of short duration was that of the Paris coachmen. They quit work on a Wednesday morning and on the evening of the following day met in convention and passed this resolution: "Owing, to the lack of support and to the falling off of a number of renegades, and also to prevent the actual strikers from being the victims of their devotion, the coachmen of the Compagnie Generale, assembled at the Workmen's Hall (Bourse du Travail), have decided to return to work to-morrow morning on the terms fixed by Monsieur M. Bixie."

* * *

After several months' trial of the 8-hour work day in the government workshops of Norway, the legislature has resolved to run every state department on the 8-hour plan.

* * *

The system of electric mine haulage now universally adopted at Wimber, in the United States, says Engineering, has greatly increased the output of the Eureka mines. In the case of one mine, the work was first developed by mule haulage in the cross headings, combined with a rope hoist in the main headings, the entrance to this mine having a dip of 2.5 per cent. for 3,000 feet. With this system, using eight mules and eight drivers in addition to the hoist, the daily output of the mine was 200 tons, at a cost of 83s., or about 5d. per ton. Using two electric mine locomotives in place of the mules and hoist, the daily output has increased to 1,000 tons, at a cost of 33s., or less than 4d. per ton.

* * *

An old saying goes: "The worst tyrant is a former slave." Railway men have noted that those of their fellow-employees whose fawning manner ingratiated themselves into favor with the "boss," are the most cruel taskmasters when placed in the position of a boss. The employee who fears not to do right, regardless of what the trainmaster or master mechanic may say, makes an ideal employer of labor. The Trackman's Advance says:

We are frequently asked: Why is it that men promoted from the humbler walks of life change and become tyrannical as soon as they are given a little authority over other men? They are not men; they are simply tools. A real man is a man forever, and under all circumstances.

When a man secures an official position, we first learn his true nature. Generally the man who was always trying to "stand in" with higher officials, and sacrificing the convictions of his conscience in order that he may curry favor, and thereby secure appointment to higher positions, has the makeup of a tyrant beneath his cuticle. A little elevation in his social sphere brings out his true character.—Fireman's Magazine.

A CENTURY OF FIGHTING.

From North American.

Practically all the anthracite coal mined in the United States comes from less than 500 square miles of territory in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, principally from Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Northumberland and Carbon counties. At the present time the annual output for this region is 54,000,000 long tons, in the production of which a total of some 140,000 men and boys are engaged.

Coal had been known to exist in the northern field as early as 1768, but it was not until its discovery near Mauch Chunk in 1791 that efforts were made to introduce it into the seaboard markets. The real anthracite industry began with the opening of the Lehigh Company's Summit Hill mines in 1820, and the opening of the Schuylkill Canal, from Mt. Carbon to Philadelphia, in 1825. Shipments had reached 1,000,000 tons in 1842, when the Philadelphia & Reading railway, the first of the coal lines, began transportation through to Port Richmond.

In the early days of hard coal mining there were many individual operators, and men and employers were upon much the same footing with regard to their standard of life. There was little luxury or refinement in the region. It is recorded that in 1828 miners received $1 and laborers 80 cents a day for wages. In the late 30's these workers received as low as 87½ and 70 cents, respectively, a day. The use of anthracite for smelting purposes and the opening of new railroads, in the decades beginning 1840 and 1850, made a slight improvement in wages, but the "hard times" before the civil war sent them back to their old level. Up to this time there was almost constantly a surplus of labor. In addition, "pluck me" stores had sprung up all over the region, and did their share towards reducing real wages. In 1849 an English miner named Bates formed a society, which carried on a long, but unsuccessful, strike. No other labor organization is known to haxe existed in the region until 1860. Then it was that independent unions began to organize in the different collieries. It was their strikes and threats to strike that helped to secure the big advances in wages during the war. It was not until 1868 that the miners' unions combined into a general organization. This occurred after the operators themselves had begun to form coal associations.

The civil war brought great changes in the conditions of both operators and men. Large companies, which included many individual mine owners, were formed. The railroad companies began to combine and to hold large mining territory. Increased use of machinery went hand in hand with the deeper workings of the mines. Immigration was checked. The war drew labor into new channels, and there was a dearth of labor in the mining regions. The price of coal showed marked advances. Towards the close of the war miners working on contracts made from $100 to $200 a month, and labor generally commanded extraordinary wages.

But the war ended. Capital and labor, released from its unusual fields of operation, came surging into the anthracite region. Speculation was rampant. Wages and prices began to fall. After submitting to several reductions the miners began to agitate for restriction of the output of coal, which had now mounted to 13,000,000 long tons a year. In 1868 the state eight-hour law becoming operative, the men struck for its enforcement. Although the strike failed, it did relieve the glutted markets, and the miners were well satisfied. Under the leadership of John Siney, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and the Miners' and Laborers' Association then organized the entire region to "enable the operator and the miner to rule the coal market.

In 1869 the men in the Lehigh and the Schuylkill districts secured sliding scales. The operators felt that these scales worked to their disadvantage, so they lowered the "bases." Thereupon the men of the lower districts went on strike, in 1870, and remained idle for several months. Meanwhile the operators in the northern field kept their men at work by paying them better wages, and thus secured permanently much of the trade of the lower districts. The year 1871 again saw disastrous strikes, but in the case of the Schuylkill district Judge Elwell was called in as an arbiter, and provision was made for regular boards of arbitration in case disputes arose in the future. The findings of the boards cannot be called entirely successful. This year saw the first combination of the railroad companies to compel individual operators to pay the companies' scale of wages. In 1873 the operators and the companies combined to maintain prices and to restrict production.

The "long" strike occupied the entire first half of the year 1875 in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. As usual, the northern operators bribed their men to work by paying higher wages temporarily. The Workingmen's Benevolent Association was smashed, due to three principal causes, viz.: The violent tactics of the "Molly Maguires," with which it had no connection, entrance into politics and inability to secure combined action on the part of all the miners. The next two years saw many disastrous local strikes and much bloodshed. The period ended with the stamping out of the "Mollies," who had for ten years carried personal spite so far as to assassinate and burn until the community was terrorized.

Organization was now dead among the anthracite miners until 1879, when the Knights of Labor and the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association gained a foothold in the region. They grew slowly, their progress being impeded by the church. During the years 1887-88 the Knights and the Amalgamated Association gained recognition from some of the operators, and participated in a disastrous strike. The strike began against the Lehigh Company, and it was extended to the Reading Company, when the latter was found to be helping the former with its coal shipments. The men's organization was again completely broken, and since that time the Reading Company has relentlessly fought organized labor.

Since the disastrous strike just recorded there has been little general organization, among the anthracite miners. In 1897 the district round Hazelton went on strike, but the Schuylkill region kept steadily at work. It was during this strike that ignorant Poles were shot by the Sheriff's posse at Lattimer, while walking on a public highway. Since the Lattimer shooting the United Mine Workers have succeeded in perfecting an organization, with local unions scattered all over the region. Before 1875 the old English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish miners succeeded in downing religious and race anthpathies, and in uniting generally in the Workingmen's Benevolent Association for substantial craft gains. Since that time Poles, Hungarians and Italians have gone into the mines. Thus far the new nationalities have failed to work harmoniously with the old. It remains to be seen whether or not the United Mine Workers can persuade this new mixture of nationalities to work together primarily as miners.

"Oh, men are so provoking."

"What's the matter now, daughter?"

"Well, ma, coming home I thought Jack was left, and I telegraphed him $1.60 worth before I found out he was on the train."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Did you enjoy meeting so many authors and artists?"

"No; I had a terrible time trying to pretend that I had heard of all of them."—Chicago Record.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

(From Wesleyan Magazine.)

A problem of deep interest to which Sir J. W. Dawson has given much attention is the Origin of Man. A many-sided subject this.

First of all, where is that abode of primitive man situated of which we have so minute a description in the second chaper of Genesis? A well-known archaeologist, W. K. Loftus, describes the plan east of the Tigris as being bounded by a formation of gravel, sandstone and marl, in which are large deposits of gypsum. These are followed by hills of limestone and strata of a still older date, the most ancient of all being the metamorphic and crystalline rocks of the highest hills of Persia. In the streams which irrigate these districts are found gold and garnets, serpentine and jade, the products referred to in Genesis ii. 12. The Karun is the only river that originates in these hills and flows into the united Euphrates and Tigris, and so it may be regarded as the Pison of Moses. The Gihon, which "compasseth the whole land of Cush" (Gen. ii. 13), the territory where Nimrod founded Babel, the cradle of the Chaldean empire (Gen x. 10), would correspond to the river Kerkhah, the ancient Choaspes. Thus, with the Hiddekel or Tigris and the Euphrates, we have four rivers answering precisely to the description of the Edenic rivers as given by Moses, and hence we may conclude that the site of "the garden of Eden" is identified.

Now comes the question as to what are the traces which the Noachian Deluge has left. This question has been discussed not only by the older geologists, Pye, Smith, Hugh Miller and Hitchcock, but also more recently by Quatrefages, Boyd Dawkins, the Duke of Argyll, and especially by Howorth, whose work on "The Mammoth and the Flood," notwithstanding a few inaccuracies, is full of valuable suggestions and facts. In regard to the East, there are distinct indication that in antediluvian times the Mediterranean was smaller than now. Africa was probably joined to Italy by an isthmus, of which Sicily is the remnant. Cyprus appears to have been a part of the mainland, and the Nile delta a dry desert. The Persian Gulf was extended, and the Tigris and Euphrates ran together to form the Shatel-Arab, thus covering a part of ancient Eden. Somehow or other these extraordinary facts, of which no other ancient writer gives the least intimation, came to the knowledge of Moses, and he describes Eden not as it was in his own time and in ours, but as geological explorations are now slowly discovering it to have been in antediluvian days.

The Deluge has left it mark in many other localities besides the lands of the Bible. Physical changes, both vast and numerous, as well as the disappearance of many species of animals, can be detected as having been caused by diluvian agency throughout Europe. The disinclination of many geologists, ground down by the tyranny of theory, to admit the possibility of any departure from the law of uniformity in nature, has led them to emphasize those phenomena which favor the idea of a gradual advance from the Palanthropic to the Neanthropic period, and to diminish the force of such facts as look in a contrary direction; but Sir J. W. Dawson is of opinion "that the cases in which these seem to pass into each other are usually explicable by local accidents." Almost the whole of England is covered with superficial modern gravels in which occur dead shells whose builders never lived in rivers, but which have evidently been swept into their present resting-places, sometimes a thousand feet and more above the sea, by marine inundations. In the "loess," which Lyell calls inundation mud, and which covers a large portion of central Europe, the fossils are neither fluviatile nor marine, but are characteristic of damp woods and morasses, just such as would flourish after so prolonged a submergence as that which Moses describes. Everywhere, indeed, the remains of river-drift are found along with the fossilized bones of mammoth and reindeer, in such relations to the gravel, clay and mud, as to beget an almost irresistible conviction that, at some period in the prehistoric human age, a vast diluvial cataclysm must have swept over every portion of that area in which are found any traces of man's occupation.

Lenormant and others have pointed out that the universal traditions of a Deluge make the denial of such an event absurd, and now Geology rises up and gives us a justification of the Biblical record, on scientific grounds. It is important to observe, too, that if these Palaeolithic deposits were really thus strewn over the northern hemisphere by one mighty flood, all conclusions respecting man's enormous antiquity based on calculations of the length of time required to lay gravels and stalagmites by normal processes, completely break up, dissolve and vanish.

Among these old-world deposits and relics, are there any indications of the method of man's origin, any facts that might help us to determine whence he came, and how?

The caves of Lebanon have been well examined, but much remains to be done in other parts of Syria. The implements familiar to those who have given any attention to such matters, have been found by Tristram and others in association with the woolly rhinoceros and the reindeer; thus evidencing great antiquity. So far, at any rate, absolutely nothing has been met with that could possibly give the least countenance to the grotesque and wholly unsubstantiated notion that man sprang from the brute stock, or that he was ever anything essentially different, physically or mentally, from what he now is.

It would probably astonish some scientists, and not a few even of "Bible-readers," to find how little the Bible says about Edenic man and the perfections ascribed to him by Milton. But even fallen man was possessed of intelligence, in virtue of which, notwithstanding the moral eclipse that he suffered, he speedily invented methods of supplying his needs. The shaping of implements for agricultural and other industrial purposes, for war and the chase, the domestication of animals, the manufacture of clothing from skins and furs, the making of tents, the building of towns, the invention of musical instrument, the establishment of communities with laws and rights, were the successive steps by which, with marvellous rapidity, primitive man advanced towards that complete subjugation of the earth which was the task assigned him by his Creator, and for which he was so well endowed. He had not all the comforts and appliances that made up what we call civilization, but he had the innate faculty of discovering and inventing what would eventually provide them.

The quickness to seize upon such materials as came to hand, the intuitive perception of what would minister to his wants and gratifications, the facility in getting out of the commonest things all that we know he did get out of them, the aspiration, the soul that was in him and that differentiated him so completely from the inferior animals, puts it beyond all question that his nature was as perfectly human as that of his most highly civilized and cultured descendant. What English stonemason with antediluvian tools could fashion more symmetrical implements than those flint knives and darts which the Lebanon cave-dweller chipped out of the stones lying at his feet? And no Royal Academician would lightly undertake to etch upon ivory with knife or flake of flint more artistic engravings than those which were found in the prehistoric caves of England, Belgium, and France.

We find, then, from evidence furnished by antediluvian relics, that "palaeolithic" man was a being who could control animals and use natural productions in order to provide for his wants, that he had a language which he very soon learned to express by rude methods of writing, and that he enjoyed some sort of religion. Whence came this creature, and how did he so soon reach that vast superiority over the brutes around him? Geology gives a very limited time during which his development could have progressed. Can we believe that the artist of the Dordogne cave advanced by "natural selection" from an unreasoning animal to what he was, in a thousandth part of the time that was required to deteriorate from a five-toed to a one-toed horse? Moreover, there are no vestiges anywhere of this wondrous and swift evolution. The various links in the Simian chain are in existence; why is it that not one single shred or remainder of the compact skeleton of the anthropitheous, from which the true man is said to have originated, has been turned up by the myriads of eager cave-hunters who for many years have so diligently wielded their pick and hammer? Fossils of the oldest men occur in abundance, but not of the anthropoid which just preceded man. And these ancient human fossils show the very opposite of what they are wanted by some to reveal: for they are, if anything, of an even better physical type than the average man of to-day, as any one may see who will take the trouble to go to South Kensington Museum.

If Darwin's geological blanks, which he supposed explained the absence of such "missing links" as we are demanding, were universal, if we had no animal remains at all, then there would be force in his argument; but why should the ape-man be the only animal whose bones have not a single instance survived the disintegrating forces of nature? Haeckel, fully recognizing that geology grants him no favor, boldly throws it over, and adopts the easy mode of imagining what he requires in order to complete his fictitious and highly-amusing phylogeny of mankind. When men take to manufacturing their facts, we need not be astonished at their wholesale production of theories.

Both by science and the Bible man is shown to have been a distinct creation, having some affinities with the lower animals, but separated from them by a vast gulf, over which the brute cannot, and man will not, pass; and, as Dawson puts it: "Even if we admit the doctrine, as yet unproved, of the derivation of one species from another in the case of the lower animals, we are unable to supply the "missing links" which would be required to connect man with any group of inferior animals."

It would be interesting to follow our author through his sketches of the progress of our race during the repeopling of the earth after the Flood, and of the marvellous and rapid advances to civilization presented in the history of the Accadians, Hittites, Babylonians, and Egyptians, but we may not do more than glance at the thrilling story of Israel's servitude in Egypt, the conquest of Canaan, and its condition under the occupancy of God's chosen people.

Egyptian and Palestinian exploration has for some years been carried on with the utmost vigor, and with astonishing results. There can be no doubt now that Jacob migrated to Egypt just before the expulsion of the Hyksos or Shepherd kings. The Pharaoh of the Oppression, Rameses II., belonged to the nineteenth dynasty. The land of Goshen, where the Hebrews had flourished, Rameses and Pithom, the places built for Pharaoh by the Israelites, and Zoan, the royal residence, have all been identified. The various localities associated with the Exodus have also been ascertained. Succoth, in which district the Hebrews encamped for the first time after their flight, on the very ground, probably, where Wolseley ages afterwards rested on his march to Tel-el-Kebir; Etham, where their leader, from the sand-hills of Ismailia, looked anxiously for signs of the pursuer; Pihahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, just the place that a skilful leader would choose for combat, with the hills and the sea to protect the flanks of his forces from attack, but which to a nation of slaves, filled with dread of their late taskmasters, seemed only to prevent their flight and throw them into the hands of the enemy—the scenes of such wondrous events have been successfully sought by modern explorers.

It is probable that at the time of the Exodus the Bitter Lake formed an extension of the Red Sea, and even yet with certain winds the whole district is submerged sometimes. At a considerable distance from the sea, Dawson found marine shells so well preserved that not many centuries could have elapsed since they were deposited. In tracing the further progress of the Israelites until they came to Sinai, Dawson avails himself of the valuable results of the Egyptian Ordnance Survey.

As to the site of Mount Sinai, Jebel Musa fulfils the conditions of the case with remarkable exactness. But this mountain has two prominent peaks, Jebel Musa proper and Ras Sufsafeh. The latter descends precipitously to a vast plain, thus making it peculiarly suitable for such sublime proceedings in the direct view of all the host as those which Moses records. The Sinaitic mountains, though of igneous origin, are so placed in relation to the newer strata as to show that they belong to the oldest geological periods, hence the theory that Sinai was a volcano whose eruptions Moses made use of in order to give a supernatural sanction to his laws, is for ever shattered.

The many coincidences between the Biblical narrative of the Exodus and the facts of nature caanot but impress us with the reality of the chronicle. The events described, the places named, the physical features referred to, have all been scrutinized by scientific observers who have gone over the ground as carefully as if they were surveying for a new railway, and the result is to demonstrate that the writer of this venerable history must, as Dawson expresses it, "have travelled through the region which is the scene of the history; must have personally experienced the difficulties of the journey, and must have been better acquainted with the country than any other traveller whose works we possess, up to the date of the Ordnance Survey."

The concluding portions of Dawson's volume deal with Palestine. Of this country he made a thorough examination, and has given us a graphic account of its natural features. Along the shore lie bands of yellow sand shelving off on one side into the deep blue of the Mediterranean, and on the other, merging into fertile plains where the crimson anemone flourishes and the more modest iris grows. Further on come extensive cretaceous deposits with their beautiful fossil ammonites, after which the rocks dip down towards the Dead Sea, rising again on the east of it in masses of Nubian sandstone capped by cretaceous limestones like those of the Judean hills, and raised to their present high position by a mighty "fault." In Palestinian exploration there are two matters of special interest: the history of the Dea Sea, and the identification of the various places, especially in the neighborhood of Jerusalem, that are referred to in the Bible.

The water of the Dead Sea is much more dense than ordinary water, in consequence of the large proportion of bituminous and sulphureous elements which it receives from the Jordan and the neighbouring deposits. The belief is very general that this peculiarity is connected in some way with the ruin of the Cities of the Plain, which are supposed by many to have been situated within the area now covered by the waters of the lake. These popular notions are not wholly baseless, but geology conclusively shows that the Dead Sea could not have originated at the period when these cities were overthrown. It is not impossible, however, that the flooding of the lake may have washed away all vestiges of the ruined towns. The oil and sulphur which still exist in the vicinity in large quantities supply all the necessary materials for the carrying out of the Divine judgment, and it is known that in earlier times the Dead Sea frequently overflowed its banks.

After a detailed description of Jerusalem and a minute inquiry into the site of Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre, our author inquires into the resources and prospects of Bible lands. Egypt and Palestine were fertile and prosperous once, may they not become so again? The remedy is an enlightened government, actuated by a purer religion than any now predominating. The Koran does not touch the heart. Jesuit priests are there, but their one ambition seems to be to gain political influence. There are some sixteen millions of native Christians in Syria and Egypt belonging to the Coptic, Greek and Armenian churches; and this is the most hopeful feature in the case; for though their doctrines are debased, yet it will be easier to reach them with the pure Gospel than to influence those who reject Christianity altogether; and, being natives, they of course will have a considerable share in the formation of public opinion and in the constitution of the government. There are Christian missions in many places, to several of which, especially at Cairo, Beyrout, and Jerusalem, as well as to the devoted Mr. Lethaby in the ancient land of Moab, Sir J. W. Dawson makes graceful references.

Such hopeful signs as do exist, though few, are confirmed by the prophecies contained in the Word of God respecting these ancient and long suffering countries; for though some of these inspired utterances are difficult of interpretation, yet about others there can be no mistake, and all foreshadow the coming of a time to these once happy and flourishing lands when their former glories shall be more than restored. W. SPIERS.

A newspaper reporter dreamed one night that the editor had decided to get out a paper that was entirely satisfactory. Every item that was brought in was carried around to the different houses, and if any objection were raised it was "killed." At 3 p.m. the paper went to press as usual, and when the patrons unfolded it that evening they found nothing but a blank sheet. The editor of the paper slept sweetly that night, realizing that he had printed nothing to offend anybody, and that his paper was entirely satisfactory.—Ex.

The young man was after pointers.

"What do you consider the secret of success?" he asked.

"Wealth," replied the great man, promptly.

"And what is the secret of acquiring wealth?"

"Success."

Then the young man went off and communed with himself and tried to figure out what he had learned.—Chicago Post.

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NOTICE OF CHANGE.

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Victoria, B. C., 27th September, 1900.

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11:15 a.m...	Lv. Townsend Ar...	1:30 a.m.
2:15 p.m...	Ar. ..Seattle.. Lv...	11:15 p.m.
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CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 31st August, 1900.

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CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 31st August, 1900.

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Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

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Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

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On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 10,

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Outer Wharf car leaving Government Street at 6:45 will connect with steamer.

Victoria, June 4th, 1900.

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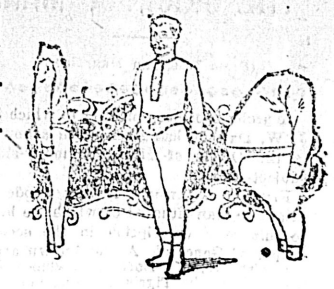

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Mines and Mining In British Columbia

It may safely be said that the mining industry of the Province was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time; nor has any like period to that of the last few months witnessed so marked and substantial a development. Few people even in the province itself, have any accurate idea of the rapidity with which ore-production is increasing or of the development that is taking place, not only in the two Kootenays and Yale, but in other districts, which, up to the present, have attracted but indifferent notice. From Boundary Creek alone shipments are being made of between four and five hundred tons daily—or half the output of the much longer established Rossland camp—while three mines in East Kootenay are putting out more ore in the aggregate than the whole of the Slocan. In the Ymir district one mine—the Ymir—is being worked at a profit of $25,000 monthly; three mines at Nelson, with an early prospect of a fourth, when the Hall Mines' equipment is completed, are producing in the most satisfactory manner; Lardo, dispite its lack of transportation facilities, is beginning to send out rich consignments of galena for smelter treatment, while nearer home, at Howe Sound, Texada Island and the different camps on both the east and west coasts of the Island activity is decidedly marked. These are the lode-mining districts, but the reports of progress are quite as satisfactory from Cariboo, Cassiar, the new placer camp of Atlin, and other northern diggings—Cariboo promising a gold output this year double that of last, and Atlin from all accounts will make, if not quite, very nearly as good a showing.

Talking of ore production, by the way, the Le Roi last week broke all Rossland records with the very tidy output of nearly 5,000 tons, and as the Centre Star had accounted for 2,700 tons more, Rossland has actually arrived at the status of a-thousand-tons-a-day camp, which is no bad result of a growth of five years. The eminently creditable account Le Roi is now giving of itself is none the less gratifying because the mine is practically owned in England. The British investor has had on the whole a pretty bad time of it in British Columbia (his own fault, mind you, in most cases), but holders of Le Roi's B. A. C.'s, Athabasca, London and B. C.'s and not a few other stocks will very soon begin to realize that there are plums in British Columbia pudding after all, if one only knows where to look for them. Then there are several of the Eastern Canadian-owned mines that are going to show up very nicely this year, Cariboo, McKinney, of course, continues to pay its dividends regularly, but in the last week or so a plan of development has been laid out upon a quite extensive scale and ere long the capacity of the mill will be increased. The North Star has declared a second substantial dividend which was paid last week; War Eagle should soon recommence to earn profits for its share-holders; Payne has resumed payment of regular quarterly dividends; Cariboo Hydraulic will certainly declare a dividend this year; while both Centre Star and St. Eugene at the rate shipments are being made, should ere long figure very high in our lists of profit-earning mines. This is necessarily a very hasty and superficial review of conditions, but I have laid stress on the remarkably favorable outlook with an object in view. If this country is to go ahead at a rate warranted by the undoubted wealth of its natural and potential resources, it is necessary,—absolutely so—that the people resident in the country should rise to the occasion and "enthuse." At present we are sadly deficient in this regard. The man in the street who has speculated a few hundred dollars in mining stock which has temporarily depreciated in value, gauges the condition of the mining industry by that most inaccurate barometer, the local share market quotations. He tells you he has no longer "any use" for mining, that he has lost such and such a sum in such and such a mine, of which only a few months ago every one was talking of as a good investment, and now the shares are down to next to nothing, and he winds up by stating with the air of authority that the country is no good and all mining but a gamble. The point of view is not only pusillaminous and illogical, but it is also distinctly harmful to the interests of British Columbia itself. Of course, I am referring here more particularly to the spirit prevalent in the Coast cities. In the mining centres you find much less of this sort of thing. But it is undoubtedly true that the attitude of Victoria and Vancouver in the past has been bitterly resented in the Kootenays and led to a feeling of antagonism that should not exist. If we are to become as good a mining country as the States or Australia we must have faith in our own resources. And by faith I do not mean undue optimism, but the faculty of reading the signs of the times intelligently whereby confidence in the great future before us is naturally and inevitably engendered.

THE DEMAND FOR MINING MACHINERY.

With the development of the industry an extraordinary demand has sprung up throughout the country for machinery and equipment plants, and it is satisfactory to note that Canadian manufacturers are securing a very fair share of this trade. Most of the new machinery installed lately in the Rossland and Boundary Creek district has been supplied by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Quebec; the James Cooper Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, and other Eastern manufacturers, while the Royal Electrical Company, through their agents, Messrs. Hinton & Co., of Victoria, are now making for the Le Roi, one of the largest, if not the very largest electrical equipment in the world. More particulars of this wonderful piece of machinery will be forthcoming later, but meanwhile I am informed that the weight of the appliance is 87 tons, that it is to be built of the finest cast steel, and is designed to develop 1,000 horse power.

THE VAN ANDA.

The Van Anda Copper & Gold Company recently issued a circular letter to creditors, conveying the intelligence that the trustees for the debenture holders had taken possession of the property and assets of this concern. The circular thus explains the position: "For some time after the smelter was blown in, the properties of the company were considered so good that so much of the product of the matte shipped by the company as could be spared from the payment of old debts was utilized by the management in further development work. It has happened, unfortunately, within the past two or three months, that it has been necessary to tunnel through a lot of dead ground. The expenditure occasioned has depleted the company's resources and exhausted its credit. Unsecured creditors commenced pushing their claims by actions in the courts, and the company's employees not receiving their pay decided to quit work, with the result that debenture holders feeling unsafe and fearing a multiplicity of lien and other actions, have apparently decided that it is to their interest to assume control of the mortgaged premises."

It is useless now going into the history of this undertaking, but it is only fair to say that Mr. Treat has from the start been confronted with difficulties that might have well appalled many men less courageous or resourceful. Whatever can be said against his business judgment, he has certainly shown in his direction of the Van Anda company commendable enterprise and energy, deserving, at any rate, of success. Meanwhile there is some idea of re-construction, quite warranted by the extent and value of the ore-bodies now exposed on the property. On what bases, however, reconstruction is to be planned, it is at present difficult to guess as matters are pretty seriously envolved. A meeting was held of the workmen at the mines the other day, at which a proposition was made to them by the management guaranteeing wages in arrears and payment for the future. The proposal was accepted, the men went back to work and the smelter resumed operation.

Thos. Kiddie has been appointed receiver and manager for the bond-holders.

CINNABAR DEPOSITS.

A discovery of a valuable deposit of high-grade cinnabar was recently made by Mr. C. E. Low, the representative of the Cinabar Mining Company, at Savanas, while superintending the assessment work in the neighborhood. About three tons of ore, averaging from 20 to 30 per cent. in quicksilver was taken out, and there is, according to accounts, a fine showing in sight. The Californian output of this valuable mineral has lately decreased, and as the demand is excellent there is every reason why the properties near Kamloops should at least be developed to prove their worth. Heretofore the mining of the Savanas cinnabar deposits has been carried on upon the feeblest possible scale. The moment is opportune for a change of policy.

IN THE SLOCAN.

Not a long while ago things looked very "sick" around Slocan City. Lately, however, the outlook has not only brightened, but it has brightened so considerably of late that the Slocan Lake region may fairly be said to be now seeing "boom" times. This is largely due to several important deals consummated within the last week or so. One of these deals was the bonding of ten claims or so situated between the Arlington mine on Springer creek and the Enterprise mine on Ten Mile, for sums aggregating $120,000. While another transaction of importance is the bonding of the Neepawa claim adjoining the Enterprise for $30,000 to the Warner-Miller Syndicate. Shipments are also to be resumed from the Two Friends, and the Arlington. Howard Fraction and Tamarac groups are once again coming to the front.

THE ATHABASCA DIVIDEND.

The most noteworthy occurrence in the Nelson district during the past week is the declaration by the Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited, of a dividend of a shilling a share, or five per cent., on the capital stock of the company, payable on the 1st of October. A very good plan has been devised for the division of this profit among Canadian shareholders, and it is this: On all shares on which only the first call has been paid the receipt of the second call will be sent to the owners of the shares as registered in the company's books as soon after the 1st of October as possible; on all shares on which two (or three) calls have been paid the dividend will be remitted by cheque to the registered shareholders. The Athabasca is making a wonderfully good showing and regular dividends may be expected henceforward. The Venus, another Nelson free-milling gold mine, notwithstanding that the rotary mill has proved unsatisfactory, has already turned out a couple of gold-bricks, and it is now proposed to utilize the cyanide process directly the ammulation of tailings warrant the outlay for plant. Under the management of Capt. Gifford the Hall Mines are being placed on a sound footing, and no doubt will in the near future be worked profitably. Meanwhile the plant is being increased by the addition of two 60-horse power boilers, a duplex Prescott pump and a large hoist.

THE WEEK AT ROSSLAND.

I have already referred to the record production made from this camp this month, but the limit even for the immediate present is not by any means reached in an output of 1,000 tons per diem. Practically two mines, Le Roi and Centre Star, are responsible for that yield, but Le Roi No. 2 has not yet commenced to ship to its full capacity; War Eagle is at present contributing nothing to the output of the camp, neither is Rossland Great Western, and both will commence shipping soon. Then of course, there are several other properties that are in a position to send out ore intermittently.

EAST KOOTENAY PRODUCTION.

Last month the shipments of clean ore from the North Star and Sullivan mines amounted to no less than 2,660 tons, and this month, owing to the fact that the Sullivan is now using machine instead of hand drills the output will be far in excess of previous results. Adding 1,900 tons of high-grade concentrates from the St. Eugene at Moyie gives East Kootenay a monthly production far ahead of the Slocan. Another Moyie property has this week, moreover, been added to the list of producers.

ACTIVITY IN BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

This week work was commenced on the new pyrite smelter to be built near Boundary Falls. Boundary Creek, or, to speak more comprehensively, the Kettle River valley districts will have no lack of smelting facilities. Already the Granby smelter at Grand Forks is treating about 300 tons of ore daily, and it is announced that another furnace of equal capacity is shortly to be blown in. Then the Mother Lode works, near Greenwood will, in the course of a couple of months or so, be in operation. The construction work is meanwhile proceeding apace, the machinery being expected to arrive next month. At the mines, active development is being carried on.

In Deadwood camp the Mother Lode is the principal property and is being very thoroughly and systematically developed, the work this month aggregating 400 feet. Work is also proceeding on the Morrison in the same camp. The chief production, however, is from the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines near Phoenix, and the output of 300 tons daily is shortly to be doubled. Immense bodies of ore—it is said an acre and a half—have been blocked out and at present operations are chiefly confined to stoping. In Summit Camp the B.C. is credited with a monthly output of exceptionally (for the Boundary Creek district) high-grade copper ore. The King in the same camp is another good property, but the company owning the mine is somewhat hampered for want of capital. This is also the case with the Winnipeg in Wellington camp, which together with the Brandon & Golden Crown has a fine body of ore. The district is gradually recovering from a period of extraordinary financial depression, and it may be predicted with safety will probably next year witness just such a boom only on a larger scale, which in '96 came to Rossland when active production commenced.

CARIBOO AND CAMP McKINNEY.

The Cariboo, which is at present crushing 50 tons a day and producing a monthly value of $20,000, is to be developed on a more extensive scale and production consequently increased. The mine is, it may be said, one of the most wonderful and richest free-milling properties in America and has paid fat dividends for the last four years with a regularity no other mine in the province has equalled.

It is only surprising that there are no better accounts from other properties in the neighborhood. Why is the Waterloo and Fontenoy, which are both most promising claims, idle, and why is it so hopeless attempting to get information from the respective companies. The Sailor Consolidated has this month acquired another property in the Minnehaha, and at the same time increased its nominal capitalization to two millions. Whether this is a wise move is open to question, as the former owners of the Minnehaha seem to have made either rather a mull of things or proved the mine valueless.

MINING ON THE ISLAND.

There is a happy and general revival of mining on the West Coast of the Island at the present time, of which, however, a full account has already appeared in the Colonist this week. It has not, however, yet been publicly announced that a Victorian syndicate, organized by Mr. Frank Barnard, has acquired a bond on the exceedingly promising copper prospects owned, I believe by the Messrs. Werner, of Spokane, at Quatsino Sound. Mr. Dewdney, too, expects great things from his group of claims at Sidney Inlet, while the Hayes and Monitor mines have long passed the prospect stage. Again, if the iron deposits under investigation by Pennsylvania capitalists prove permanent, as also those at Chemainus and Sooke, and an iron industry is established on the Island, Victoria may look forward to very prosperous times ahead indeed. The same applies to Vancouver when the Britannia and other Howe Sound properties—and there are also wonderfully good showings of ore back from Sound—commence active production. I was informed to-day that a second payment on the bond of £1,000 had been placed in a bank in Vancouver to be handed over to the original syndicate. There is meanwhile, little doubt that this bond will be taken up, and I can make a shrewd guess that we shall shortly witness the appearance of a strong company in London to acquire this evidently most promising mine.

H. MORTIMER-LAMB.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smartweed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

The Trials of An Actor's Life

Drudgery of Rehearsing and Unpleasant Features Behind the Scenes.

Rude Awakening's for Stage-Struck Beginners Are Not Unusual.

From the New York Times.

It was at the rehearsal of a play that is to be produced for the first time early in September. A pale, nervous young man stood in the wings fumbling a blue-covered typewritten sheet. On it were these words:—

John, the butler—You enter R. C. Come down C.

The carriage, sir.

—— Get out!

(You look confused).

—— Do you hear?

(He kicks you).

(You exit C).

Which, translated, means that the person who was to play John, the butler, after being ordered to leave the room by his master, is unceremoniously helped to do so with a swift and impressive kick from the latter's boot.

The nervous young man was to play John. It was to be his first appearance on any stage. It was likewise his first time at a rehearsal. His knowledge of dramatic art was confined to what he had obtained in a school of elocution. His ideas of the methods of "real actors" was exceedingly vague. The young man came from a Western city a few weeks ago, and, after securing lodging in a half room, fourth floor, back he started out to look for an engagement.

The dramatic agents told him the profession was hopelessly overcrowded. Managers—the few who would talk to him at all—had the same story to tell. One or two did take his address, after his positive assurances that salary was no object and experience everything. A few days ago he received a note telling him to report at a certain theatre at 11 o'clock one morning last week. He went. Visions of Romeo and Hamlet projected themselves before his mind's eye. He had dreams of a red-letter night in a Far Western city, when, amid thunders of applause, he would burst upon the enraptured gaze of his fellow-townsmen, triumphant, in the centre of the stage, with the beautiful heroine in his arms and the gasping, malignant villain grovelling prostrate at his feet.

His first awakening came when the manager handed him the brief manuscript of "John," the part he was to play. Even at $10 a week it seemed hopelessly insignificant for one who at home had been heralded as "our coming Roscius."

Then, too, it was not nice to find five minutes after he entered the theatre that his new fedora hat had been spoiled by a careless scene painter, who allowed the drippings of his brush to fall from the scaffold on which he was engaged at work.

He approached one of the actors, a man with a tanned face and whiskers that suggested a buccolic, pastoral existence far removed from the damp draughts and the gas smells of the theatre.

Pointing to a trim-looking figure in a bicycle skirt leaning against a canvas tree, the young man asked:

"Is that the leading lady?"

"No," answered the actor. "She the first old woman. She plays the old hag in the piece. That's the one that does the weeps over there." At the place indicated he saw an elderly, pleasant-faced woman, who seemed much interested in a ten-year-old girl at her side. It was her daughter. Another illusion was gone.

"I suppose you play old men's parts, too?" said the youth.

The actor smiled. He was not without a sense of the situation.

"No," he remarked, "I'll shave this beard off before the first night. My name is blank."

The young man had seen the name in big letters on three-sheet posters. Its owner was a favorite hero in romantic drama, exceedingly popular with matinee young woman. His rustic appearance was due to a summer spent at farming in a secluded Jersey place, where his wife and several children provided a real and satisfying change from the hollowness of theatrical life.

The conversation was interrupted at this point by loud cries of "John," "John," from the stage manager. The young man's nervousness was visible in a fluttering of the manuscript as he walked down the stage. His knees knocked together and an audible titter from the wings caused his pallor to disappear in a sudden flush of red.

Summoning up all of his courage, he spoke the line.

Then came the cue, "Do you hear?" There was a pause. The actor who spoke it stood nonchalantly smoking a cigarette. The beginner did not move.

"Well, well—why don't you do what the part says? Can't you read?" the stage manager, spoke impatiently. The young man glanced at the part. "It says he kicks me—then I exit. But he didn't kick me."

There was a quick, meaning glance between the stage manager and the languid actor, a sudden reverberating thud, which caused various and multitudinous stars, blue and not theatrical, to dance before the beginner, and he made his exit conscious that the "business" of the play had been followed to the letter, with possibly a little more "to boot."

In his lack of knowledge of the methods prevailing in the prenaration of a new play the young man who wanted to be an actor exemplified the general lack of knowledge that prevails. Few persons have any adequate idea of the labor involved, and, outside of those who are professionals, the majority know nothing of the conditions that exist. The young man waited to be kicked; he did not know that at the early rehearsals the actors merely mumble the lines without any great attempt at dramatic action or "business," as it is technically termed. From the day on which it is decided to produce a play until the curtain rises on the first night it means incessant drudgery.

After the manuscript is turned over from the author to the stage manager, the latter begins to make a detail study of its lines, situations, and plot. To put the play on successfully he must have in his mind a picture of the scene, and of the characters as they move about. He must decide beforehand just where each man and woman shall enter or make an exit, and how long each must hold a certain position.

Persons appear to cross and recross the stage in an indifferent, careless fashion, but every such move has been studied out beforehand, jotted down in the manuscript, and is followed on each successive night almost to the second. There is precision in every move the actor makes. For instance, if three characters are on the stage one on the right, one on the left, and one in the centre, and it is necessary for the central figure to come to the left or right, immediately both the others move in order to preserve a balance or "dress the stage," as it is termed professionally.

If the author himself is not to conduct the rehearsal, the stage manager tries to familiarize himself with the peculiarities of the characters. He then calls the company for the first rehearsal. That means usually a gathering of actors, each of whom has a manuscript of his or her own part, but who knows practically nothing of the bearing or one character on another or the general plot of the piece. For that reason the play is then read aloud in its entirety or the actors read their parts, taking up the cues marked on their manuscripts.

On the successive days each act is taken up in turn and if a rehearsal ends with the second act one day, the following day the third will be taken up and so on until the piece is rehearsed in its entirety, when it is gone through within a little more than the time of actual production.

In the later rehearsals the actors cease to mumble; each action is gone over again and again. It is astonishing on what slight shading of speech or movement a laugh or a tear depends, and it is a peculiar fact that the laughter and the applause punctuate the performance in exactly the same places every night, unless the actor has unconsciously changed a modulation or a bit of business.

When the ripple of mirth does not come at a point where the actor is used to receive it, he knows that for some reasons his business is ineffective and he begins to study in what way he has changed his performance. It not infrequently take several nights for him to get back to the exact effect. There is, of course, a difference, too, in the receptivity of audiences, and before the first act is half over the players usually know whether their efforts will meet with much or little recognition.

In the gloom of an uptown theatre a new play was being rehearsed a few days ago. A single bunch light, or gas jet with three burners, stood near the footlights. At a little table nearby sat the stage manager. An actress with manuscript in hand, passed to and fro at the rear of the stage studying her part. In a vagrant ray of sunshine that filtered through the crevice in the stage door an actor was posing, telling a funny story to some of his fellows.

The stage was bare of scenery, and a kitchen chair and a deal table represented the furniture in the home of the millionaire who is always killed in the first act.

"For goodness sake, Miss Jones," growled the stage manager, "you're a lady. You don't come in through a window. Go back and make that entrance through the door."

There is really nothing to suggest a door, but the actress has come on about two feet too far up the stage.

"Oh, it'll be all right at night," she says, and then the stage manager gets red in the face.

"Same old story," he says, "all right at night, and it never is. Go back!"

"I think I ought to cross here," says the leading woman. "Don't you think it will be better?" The stage manager does not think so, and an argument follows. If the actress' suggestion is accepted it is so marked in the manuscript and is followed at future rehearsals.

Until the business is whipped into good shape there is more or less experimenting at rehearsals, which suggest games of chess with human pawns. And the result at the end is tired actors and soured tempers.

The suggestions of the actors themselves are often valuable. This is particularly true in farce comedy, and many a flat attempt of an author has been made a success by the quick wit and novel business devised by the comedians.

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THE TRIUMPH OF MODEST MARIA.

Maria's comb hung lopsy-wise
And flapped athwart her filmy eyes,
Exactly like a slattern's hair
On washing day; and I declare
She was the slouchiest-looking hen
That pecked in T. B. Tucker's pen.
Cah-dah! Cah-dut!
She was the butt
Of every sort of jibe and cut.

Maria was a Brahma dame,
Broad and squat, and plucked and lame.
The Leghorns cast a pitying smile
Upon her queer, old-fashioned style.
The Plymouth Rocks would jeer and flout
Because her legs were feathered out.
The cocks would strut,
Pah-rutt! Pah-rutt!
And snigger at her bloomers' cut.

The trim white Cochins tip-toed by
And froze her with disdainful eye.
Each tufted Houdan tossed her plume
And glared Maria's social doom.
Where'er she strolled in all the yard
Maria got it good and hard!
Cah-dut! Cah-dah!
Each social star
Just dropped Maria with a jar.

But she pursued her quiet way,
And picked and scratched the livelong day,
Kept early hours and ate bran mash,
Nor sought to cut a social dash.
And then one day she left her nest
With pallid comb and swelling breast.
Cah-dut! Cah-dah!
Hooray, hurrah!
Maria, you're a queen, you are!

The news went cackling round the pen
—An egg! It measured twelve by ten.
And T. B. Tucker drove to town
To take that gor-rammed big egg down.
The editor put on his specs,
The villagers turned rubber-necks,
And some collecting feller paid
Right smart for what Maria laid.
And European news was set
Aside that week by the Gazette
In order that a glowing pen
Might pay due praise to that old hen.
Cah-lip! Cah-lop!
You'll find sure pop,
That modest merit lands on top.

—Holman F. Dan in "Up in Maine"

"The trouble with the drama of to-day," said the severe critic, "is that the managers are too fond of the mighty dollar. They produce plays to make money."

"Just so," said his friend. "True art, I suppose, would furnish us all with free passes."—Brooklyn Life.

Goldrox—So you want to marry my daughter. What means have you to that end?

Mr. Forchen-Hunt—O! we'd be married in the usual way; by means of a minister. That's easy enough.—Philadelphia Press.